HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXIX, No. 18 | Copyright 1969 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc. | May 3, 1969 | 35¢

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
RECEIVED
APR 29
1969
LIBRARIES

Summer 'Work-Ins' Planned

SDS to Shift Activities to Industry Front

By VICTOR RIESEL

Students for a Democratic Society is a many-splintered thing. It's split, but not wide open. Mostly it can be noticed from the inside where the power struggle seethes, as three powerful factions, the Maoist Progressive Labor party, the Trotskyite Young Socialist Alliance and the traditional Communist youth leaders maneuver for control of delegations to the June convention.

There is the fugitive 26-year-old Dave Bishop, one of the FBI's 10 most wanted men, who is charged with blowing up four Colorado power lines leading to defense plants. There are the two Communist party sympathizers, Mike Klonsky, SDS national secretary, and Bernardine Dohrn, inter-organization secretary, who want to build a Marxist-Leninist party in coalition with revolutionary black leaders.

And there is the powerful Maoist Progressive Labor party bloc, which pushed through the pro-Ho Chi Minh and pro-National Liberation Front resolutions during the final hours of their National Council meeting March 28 to 30.

There's the Young Socialist Alliance, dedicated to Leon Trotsky's permanent world revolution. Strangely, it has its basic and significant strength on the West Coast.

These were the competing forces among the 1,000 young people at the National Council meeting in Austin, Tex.—about 190 of whom were credentialed delegates. How they actually will line up at the June convention when they will elect new officers, not even the SDS secretariat knows.

But the splintering has not eased revolt on the campus—nor is it slowing the methodical preparation for eventual "revolt" on the industrial front in the factories and shops, the stores and big offices, on the rail lines and in the communication centers of the land.

These young fire-eating leaders can whip up a college riot or a rousing championing of Mao's "struggle-criticism-transformation." But they are realists. They know the shop is not the classroom.

So they are preparing their young people slowly. They're set for another summer of "Work-Ins." They've set up "groups" in many industrial areas—New York, Newark, Princeton, Fordham, Columbia, and Rutgers in the East, others in Michigan and some on the Pacific Coast.

There are regional and group "coordinators." Last year they sent 130 students into the shops, stores and mills in New York, Rochester, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Baltimore and Newark. Now the coordinators, operating on the theory that there can be no American revolution without the working class, and war material shipments cannot be halted without this same proletariat, are escalating their infiltration.

They know—and they say this to their people—they can't stir the workers of hand and brain into a revolution in one summertime. But they point out that their student SDSers can learn what it means to work, learn what the factory hand thinks, make permanent contacts, offer aid to the rank and file during strikes and demonstrations and lend a hand on research.

Already SDS members have turned up on critical picket lines. On April 8 they showed at the wildcat line around Chrysler's Sterling Township (Mich.) stamping plant. They helped keep it closed in defiance of the United Auto Workers and the corporation. The Sterling Township installation is a strategic mill to hit. It feeds other Chrysler plants. If it is shut for a while, most of the company must go down.

And so the SDS coordinator's summer Work-In Organizers Manual advises its college people, men and women, to find a summer job in a mill or store with more than 400 employes—preferably General Electric, General Motors, the Penn Central Railroad, or United Airlines.

Heavily armed Negro students leave the student union building at Cornell University during one of the many SDS-inspired demonstrations which have plagued the nation's colleges. Next SDS target, according to columnist Riesel, is the working man.

The manual spells it all out. Don't use "$20 words," it says. Don't hesitate to sign non-Communist or non-subversive statements. Generally, don't wear a suit and tie or fancy dress (not six-inch spike heels), but, "*Don't* dress like a slob. . . . Don't put on a tough guy act. Use plain simple language and attitude . . . the less said the better."

Or, "Don't start sounding off the first day on the job, or even the first week. Do your work, learn your job. . . . Remember we're here for a short-term operation. . . . Learn from the workers. . . . Don't start by using a lunchroom or platform for a 'soapbox oration.' . . .

"Join the bowling league or the baseball team. . . . Go to the bar or whatever hangout they go to after work. Don't try to overdo yourself here. If you can't hold your liquor, don't make a fool of yourself trying to be 'one of the boys.' . . .

"Don't talk to workers like you know everything and they know nothing. First of all, it's not true (probably the reverse). . . .

"Your job is to bring across the identity of interests of students and workers," says the Work-In Manual, "the fact that without workers, there would be no universities, that the working class is the class with the power, that without them basic changes in the system can't happen. . . .

"Your primary aim will be to work and communicate with the permanent workers in the plant."

At all times, the manual warns the SDS summer Work-In Students to keep in touch with "the group." Today, the policy is infiltration and education of activists. Tomorrow, depending on who captures the June convention, the policy may be more explosive, less long-range, more impatient. Shops and plants may crackle like university grounds.

(Copyright 1969, Publishers-Hall Syndicate Inc.)

Subsidized Poverty Propaganda
Page 9

The Battle for Round Valley
Page 12

NEWSPAPER

UNIV OF MINNESOTA
SERIALS RECORDS
LIBRARIES
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55455

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

FOUNDED IN 1944

FRANK C. HANIGHEN (1899-1964)
JAMES L. WICK (1897-1964)
MILTON I. WICK, *Publisher Emeritus*

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events*. . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

EDITOR ..... Thomas S. Winter
CAPITOL HILL EDITOR ..... Allan H. Ryskind
MANAGING EDITOR ..... Robert F. Latham
ASSISTANT EDITORS ..... Gary W. Russell
W. David Webb
EDITORIAL RESEARCHER ..... Dawne Cina
EDITORIAL PRODUCTION ..... Ricky J. Lloyd

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Paul Bethel, Terry Catchpole, M. Stanton Evans, Phillip Abbott Luce, the Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J., Frederic Nelson, Phyllis Schlafly

PUBLISHER ..... Robert D. Kephart
ASSISTANT PUBLISHER ..... Steven Bailey
PROMOTION CONSULTANT ..... Patrick J. Gorman
ART DIRECTOR ..... Jack Stricker
SHIPPING MANAGER ..... Ray McMurray

★

For Change of Address: Write new address in the Subscription Service Form below at right, clip and mail. Your present mailing label, which is on the reverse side, will enable us promptly to locate your subscription record.

Bound volumes, fully indexed. Any year, $20.00. Any six years $100.00.

1968 in 1 Volume
1967 in 1 Volume
1966 in 1 Volume
1962 in 2 Volumes
1961 in 2 Volumes

Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Reprinted bound volumes, 1960 and prior, available directly from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 [redacted]e., New York, N. Y. 10003.

[redacted] *Events* cannot be responsible for the return of un[redacted] manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

★

Human Events is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon at right).

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your local newspaper editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in HUMAN EVENTS are:

Holmes Alexander	Howard Kershner	William Rentschler
Allen-Goldsmith Report	James J. Kilpatrick	Victor Riesel
John Chamberlain	Russell Kirk	Donald I. Rogers
Ralph de Toledano	Irene Corbally Kuhn	Morrie Ryskind
Willard Edwards	Thomas A. Lane	Paul Scott
Lawrence Fertig	Victor Lasky	Henry J. Taylor
Paul Harvey	Raymond Moley	Walter Trohan
Henry Hazlitt	Edgar A. Mowrer	Alice Widener
Jenkin Lloyd Jones	Dr. Max Rafferty	

Contents

New Constitutional Convention?—By James Jackson Kilpatrick 6

From This Acorn . . .—From the Chicago Tribune 6

Surrender Syndrome Grips News Media—By Gen. Thomas A. Lane ... 7

Post-Graduate Guerrilla Politics—By Bill Edwards 8

Subsidized Press—By Shirley Scheibla 9

Sorry, Smothers Brothers, But You Won't Be Missed 10

The Battle for Round Valley—By Bill Sloane 12

Spotlight on Congress 15

Capital Briefs

● Former Air Force Secretary **Stuart Symington**, once considered something of a hawk, is cooing more and more like a dove these days. Aside from helping to lead the peace pack against deployment of the Safeguard ABM system, Sen. Symington, a Missouri Democrat, has now called for Red China's admission into the United Nations. Symington's switcheroo, say some Missourians, could be due to the fact that he's facing election in 1970. Symington, so say some of his detractors, is not unaware of the fact that Sen. Thomas Eagleton won both the Democratic primary and the election in 1968 by affecting a Kennedy-style campaign and assuming the posture of a Superdove.

● Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Robert Finch has denied that he has any intention of revising those **school desegregation guidelines** at the present time, but White House insiders are convinced a change will come. The reason: The President himself recently dispatched a forthright memorandum to close advisers demanding guideline alterations.

● President Nixon recently impressed a group of conservatively oriented Republicans, including Representatives John Ashbrook (Ohio) and Durward Hall (Mo.), with a serious desire to carry out his pledges made during the 1968 campaign. After talking with the President at the White House, these GOP lawmakers came away with the belief that the reason certain things have not been accomplished is that the President has been seriously **preoccupied with foreign affairs** and that he feels some actions would have a better chance of acceptance if temporarily delayed.

● Former Atty. Gen. **Ramsey Clark**, the fuzzy-minded "law enforcement" officer who seemed to think that locking up criminals was a crime, will become a partner in a well-known liberal New York law firm, which includes such famous peaceniks as Arthur Goldberg and Theodore Sorensen. There is some speculation that Clark, who was actually pressured by LBJ into prosecuting Yale Chaplain William S. Coffin, Dr. Benjamin Spock, et al., for draft obstruction, will now come to their aid. One of Clark's new law partners, in fact, is Goldberg, who has been representing Coffin.

● Folk singer **Pete Seeger**, who was identified as a member of the Communist party in sworn testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has been giving money to the pro-Communist Students for a Democratic Society. Recently, Seeger donated more than $1,000 to the local SDS chapter after appearing for a concert on the University of Indiana campus.

● The B'nai B'rith's **Anti-Defamation League**, customarily a vigilant watchdog of the "far right," has finally awoke to the rampaging anti-semitism of the New Left. An ADL report issued last week establishes clear links between several U.S. leftist organizations and the Arab terrorist-guerrilla band, Al Fatah. Among the New Left groups cited by the ADL study were SDS, the Black Panthers, the Black Muslims, the Progressive Labor party, the Socialist Labor party and Youth Against War and Fascism; the latter three are avowed pro-Communist, anti-Viet Nam war groups.

● Cleveland Mayor **Carl Stokes** is in hot water as a result of recent trial testimony that the four black militants charged with killing three policemen and one civilian last summer received some $7,000 from a local anti-poverty group which was started by Stokes himself. The group, called Cleveland: Now!, has received vigorous support from Democrat Stokes despite warnings that the organization was riddled with black nationalist extremists. In addition to receiving several million dollars in local donations, Cleveland: Now!, has received money from a larger anti-poverty outfit, the Hough Development Corp., which last year received a $1-million federal grant personally announced in a giant rally in the Negro area by former Vice President Hubert Humphrey.

● If any cases involving campus riot arrests reach the Supreme Court, Justice **William O. Douglas** may be in the embarrassing position of having to disqualify himself as a prejudiced party. Speaking recently to the Case Western Reserve University Law School in Cleveland, Justice Douglas said: "Only revolutionaries in our universities can develop a truly practical curriculum." He went on to lament the fact that "not many professors have the spirit" to support these revolutionaries.

● Moderate conservative Rep. **Donald Rumsfeld** (R.-Ill.) has traded a safe congressional seat for a hot seat as director of the controversial, stripped-down Office of Economic Opportunity. While the energetic Illinois lawmaker intends to do a good job in his new position, friends of Rumsfeld suggest the move was partially motivated by his desire to take over Sen. Everett Dirksen's seat when the minority leader retires from office. The OEO post, they say, will give Rumsfeld the extra limelight he needs to get his name widely circulated around the state.

● Michigan chapters of the Americans for Democratic Action and the American Civil Liberties Union have lined up solidly behind controversial Detroit Judge **George Crockett Jr.** Crockett, who has been a long-time supporter of Communists and Red causes, recently released from police custody members of the Maoist Republic of New Africa organization suspected of killing a policeman.

● In one of last week's milder campus disruptions, **SDS activists** occupied the Sino-Soviet Institute at the District of Columbia's George Washington University. One of their "demands" was dissolution of the institute because it taught courses "from an anti-Communist point of view." The occupation lasted only a few hours.

HUMAN EVENTS SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE FORM

5/3/69

- **Address Changes**
  Show old address in coupon No. 1, and your new address in coupon No. 2. Write effective date in blank area beside coupon.
- **New or Renewal Subscription**
  Show name and address as it appears on mailing label in coupon #1. Check appropriate boxes below coupons.
- **Gift Subscription**
  Show your name and address in coupon #1 and the name and address of your gift recipient in coupon #2. Check appropriate boxes below coupons and indicate how gift announcement card is to be signed.
- **Back Issues**
  Show name and address in coupon #1 and number of copies and issue date in area below coupon.

Copies	Prices
1	$.35 each
2 - 10	.25 each
11 - 50	.20 each
51 - 250	.15 each
251 - 500	.13 each

(Copies of any one issue—not a mixed assortment of several issues—sent to a single address via 3rd or 4th class mail. Payment required with order.)

1. Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

2. Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

MY SUBSCRIPTION
☐ New ☐ Renewal
GIFT SUBSCRIPTION
☐ New ☐ Renewal
_____ (Sign Gift Card)

BACK ISSUE _____ Copies _____ Issue Date

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
☐ 6 months (26 issues) $7.00
☐ 1 year (52 issues) $12.50
☐ 2 years (104 issues) $22.50
☐ 1 year renewal plus 1 year gift $23.75

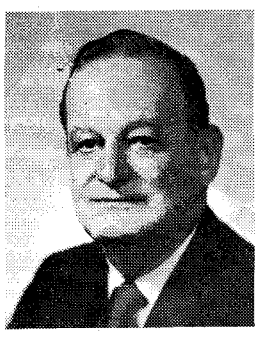
PAYMENT
☐ Enclosed ☐ Bill me

MAIL TO: HUMAN EVENTS • 422 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D.C. 20003

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Newest Pearson Hatchet Job

Capitol Hill has almost grown hardened to the reckless reporting of columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson, but the dynamic duo, veteran journalists concede, have been outdoing themselves in trying to torpedo noted Washington attorney Roger Robb out of his White House appointment to the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.



ROBB

For the past week or so, the Pearson-Anderson combine has almost daily peppered it columns with irresponsible assaults against Robb. Their sleazy innuendos suggest that Robb, a responsible conservative, has represented only extreme rightists or chiselers, that he is "anti-semitic" and that he may even have ties to a neo-Nazi underground.

The insinuations against Robb are pure and utter nonsense. Actually, Robb is one of Washington's most distinguished attorneys. Admitted to the District of Columbia Bar in 1931, he served until 1938 as an assistant United States attorney in the District. In this capacity, Robb prosecuted every type of criminal case, including those involving murder and organized crime.

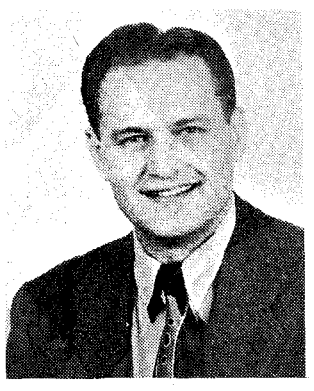
In private practice since 1938, Robb has represented such diverse organizations and people as the Washington *Post*, former Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis Strauss, Sen. Barry Goldwater and former U.S. Communist party boss Earl Browder. (Browder, while characterizing Robb's political views as "reactionary," commended Robb for his services and for displaying the "pride of his profession and what may be called a 'spirit of sportsmanship'" in defending him.)

In their fantastic campaign to block Robb from a judicial appointment, the columnists, employing a guilt-by-association technique raised to the nth degree, have desperately relied on trying to link Robb to both anti-semitism and fascism.

Watching the tandem in action is fascinating. Unable to hit Robb directly with the fascist charge, they point out that he is the skilled attorney for Otto Otepka. Otepka, they charge, has had the support of the right-wing Liberty Lobby whose founder, it is alleged, has "Nazi sympathies." While Pearson and Anderson draw no conclusions, the reader is obviously supposed to. But there's more of this tawdry stuff.

In one of their more memorable pieces of inaccurate reporting, Pearson and Anderson recklessly write: "Otepka got into trouble with Secretary of State Dean Rusk when he took classified papers to Sen. Thomas Dodd of Connecticut. . . . The classified papers which Otepka gave Dodd pertained to the security

PEARSON



ANDERSON

clearances of several officials, the most important being Walt Whitman Rostow. . . . There were anti-semitic overtones in Otepka's taking classified papers to Sen. Dodd, since Rostow is Jewish."

These sentences are studded with misinformation. Otepka never delivered *any* classified documents to Dodd. He did, without authorization, turn over three official documents to the chief counsel of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, but none of these mentions Rostow. The subcommittee's hearings involving Otepka don't mention Rostow. Indeed, the State Department itself never charged Otepka with turning over any documents on Rostow to anyone. The issue of Rostow's security clearance came up only in the defense brief Otepka filed with the State Department, and this was long after he had gotten into trouble with Rusk.

After trying to get at Robb through Otepka, the columnists finally zero in on Robb himself. Robb, the columnists contend, "has also been a power in the exclusive Barristers Club with a long record of barring Jews and Negroes. Only one Jewish attorney, Alan Kay, has been admitted in the club's 40 years."

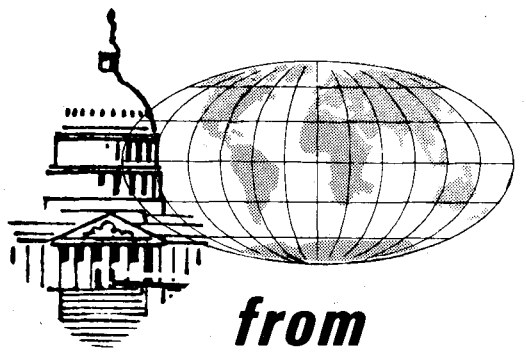
Pearson should have probed further. In an interview with *Human Events*, Kay retorted that the Pearson attack against Robb was outrageous, since "Roger proposed me for membership in 1964." Indeed, Kay stressed, Robb had "brought me to various social functions and was actually responsible for my getting in. . . . I've known many, many members of the Barristers and if I felt the club were anti-semitic, I obviously wouldn't have joined."

Equally as devastating to the Pearson-Anderson case is the fact that Jimmy Murphy, who has represented Pearson on several occasions, is also a member of the Barristers.

The anti-semitic charge is always difficult to disprove, but the fact is that Robb not only got Kay into the Barristers but has a number of Jewish clients, including his good friend Lewis Strauss.

The Pearson-Anderson attempt to link Robb with anti-semitism is so fraudulent that some believe the duo may be gunning for Robb because he successfully brought out the facts that led to a denial of a security clearance for physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, the Left's cause celebre. Others feel it might be a personal vendetta. Robb, it is noted, has successfully defended several clients, like Loyd Wright, past president of the American Bar Association, against suits brought by Pearson. At any rate, the hope is that the scurrilous Pearson-Anderson attacks will in no way persuade the Senate to block the well-deserved appointment for Robb.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



from

Inside Washington

NSA Backs Draft Resistance

Solons looking into abuses of tax-exempt foundations may want to take another look at the ultra-liberal National Student Association, which last week launched a new attack on the nation's selective service system.

More than 200 "student leaders" recruited by NSA vowed last week to refuse induction into the armed forces as long as the "immoral" Viet Nam war continues.

Organized by NSA staffer David Hawk, a self-admitted draft resister, the students were represented at a Capitol Hill press conference by eight of their members.

• *The hottest rumor in town is that Herbert Brownell, Ike's attorney general from 1953 to 1957, has been tapped by Richard Nixon to replace Chief Justice Earl Warren on the Supreme Court. Brownell is considered a "liberal," but some politicos recall that he at least favored some stringent measures to combat both criminals and Communists.*

Holding forth in a House committee room obtained by Rep. Allard Lowenstein (D.-N.Y.), the junior peaceniks assailed America's "immoral and unjust" war in Viet Nam and said that induction into the armed forces would be "irresponsible to ourselves, our country and fellow men." They released a copy of a letter to President Nixon demanding the withdrawal of a "substantial number of American troops" from Viet Nam.

Lowenstein introduced the "resisters" with lavish praise, identifying them as the "elected representatives of a whole generation of college students." Lowenstein, himself a former NSA president, warned that if ignored by Nixon, the students might feel "impotent" and be driven to harsher measures than mere draft resistance.

Lowenstein is a self-styled "professional activist" who organized the "dump Johnson" movement last year, then ran for Congress on a radical platform. He was elected narrowly, thanks in part to the support of the Ripon Society and other liberal Republican groups.

Aid-to-Education Victory

The Nixon Administration won a crucial victory in the House last week in gaining approval of a two-year extension of the federal aid-to-education program. This was the first White House showdown with the Democratic-controlled Congress and the President won going away.

PERKINS

Liberal House Democrats, led by dictatorial Education and Labor Committee Chairman Carl Perkins (D.-Ky.), had come down hard for a five-year extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. As debate unfolded in the House, it became evident that Perkins & Co. had nowhere near enough votes to win, so the Democratic leadership worked out a compromise plan calling for only a three-year education aid bill. Republicans, Southern Democrats and such invaluable Northern Democrats as Rep. Edith Green (D.-Ore.), were still insistent on a two-year extension.

Despite fervent pleas for party loyalty by both Perkins and House Speaker John McCormack (D.-Mass.), the three-year proposal was defeated 203 to 152. With that, Rep. Green, joined by Representatives William H. Ayres (R.-Ohio), Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) and others, introduced a substitute amendment, written to White House specifications and calling for the two-year extension. This was approved 235 to 184, with only nine liberal Republicans (see below) bucking their leadership to vote "nay." (For full rollcall, see page 15.)

The final vote on passage of the whole education package was only a formality, as it was approved by an overwhelming 400-to-17 margin. The Administration had its victory and the bill now goes to the Senate.

Although most of the debate over the school aid bill focused on its life span, there were other portions of it which represent equally heartening victories for House conservatives and the White House. Chief among these was an amendment instituting a block grant approach to federal school aid for the first time.

With this measure, the four federal grant programs affected—two under the education act, two under the National Defense Education Act—were combined. "It just does not make any sense to me to have four separate programs, with four separate sets of both federal and state administrative and accounting

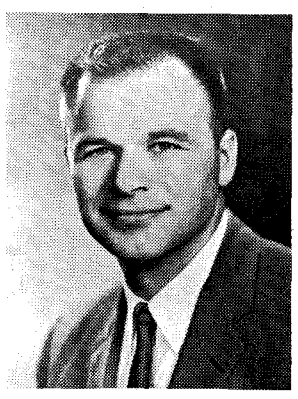
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

procedures and four separate applications at the local level," Mrs. Green explained.

Another amendment, much sought by Southern Democrats, canceled a previous requirement that states and local communities set up advisory committees to oversee the expenditure of federal funds. These committees, which could overrule locally elected school boards, were considered "unnecessary and pernicious" by one spokesman. (Southern congressmen lost by voice vote on another proposal, this to prevent federal funds from going to help the busing of school children in desegregation cases.)

Rep. Green, realistic liberal Democrat, also won approval for her measure to award "combat pay"

GREEN



QUIE

to teachers. This would give salary bonuses to teachers working in schools chronically plagued with disorder, tension and disruption.

The school aid extension bill must now go before the Senate, where committee hearings have not yet even begun. With the tough House victory behind them, Administration officials believe the way will be considerably easier in the upper chamber.

• The nine liberal Republican House members who deserted their party leadership and President Nixon to vote against the two-year extension of the school aid bill were: Daniel Button (N.Y.), James Fulton (Pa.), Gilbert Gude (Md.), Seymour Halpern (N.Y.), Frank Horton (N.Y.), Ogden Reid (N.Y.), Philip Ruppe (Mich.), John Saylor (Pa.), and Charles Whalen (Ohio).

• Mrs. Green, who led the successful revolt against Chairman Perkins, will tangle with him again when the House takes up the anti-poverty program. The maverick Oregon Democrat wants Congress to "lay down the law" to the entrenched bureaucrats at the Office of Economic Opportunity.

"This may be the only government in history that is subsidizing its own overthrow," she said last week. "It's time we put a stop to this."

Two years ago, Mrs. Green led a successful fight to curb the powers of OEO-backed Community Action Programs. Pointing to CAP takeovers by militant radicals, Mrs. Green convinced Congress to give elected state and local officials control over the program.

But "guidelines" drawn up by OEO bureaucrats in effect gutted the Green Amendments that had been enacted by Congress and signed into law by the President. "We'll make it crystal clear this year what OEO can and cannot do," Mrs. Green vowed last week. "This defiance of Congress must cease."

Chairman Perkins, a veritable Charley McCarthy for the OEO bureaucracy, has promised to "save the poverty program" from "deliberate emasculation by the Nixon Administration." Insiders believe that Perkins, who controls his committee tightly, may be able to report out legislation reversing Administration attempts to reform the poverty program. But Mrs. Green is convinced that Perkins will be beaten again on the floor. The former schoolmarm promised last week to do everything in her power to see that he is.

Escalation of Anti-ABM Groups

Reaching for first-strike capability, the peace network has constructed more than 43 groups throughout the United States committed to killing off the President's Safeguard ABM system. Among some of the most important:

• **The Federal Employes for a Democratic Society.** Known as "Feds" and consisting of government employes, this group is circulating petitions in all major government departments and agencies denouncing the Administration's ABM position and urging its rejection. Murray Smith, co-chairman of the campaign and an information specialist at the Department of State, said that thus far 1,000 employe signatures have been obtained during the first few days of the drive. Smith claimed that full-page newspaper ads are being prepared for Washington newspapers to fuel the campaign.

• **The National Citizens Committee Concerned About Deployment of the ABM.** Mentioned in these pages last week, this group is headed by Arthur Goldberg and former Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric. It also includes W. Averell Harriman, Dr. Herbert York, Whitney Young and other notable liberals. The brainchild of Kennedyite Richard Goodwin, the committee's day-to-day operations are taken care of by Harold Ickes Jr., a leader in the "dump Johnson" movement in 1968.

• **The Coalition on National Priorities.** Based in Washington, D.C., this outfit has pooled the resources of at least 17 separate organizations for the campaign: SANE, ADA, SCLC, United Presbyterian Church in the USA (Office of Church and Society), National Council of Churches, United Church of Christ, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, William Penn House, Unitarian Universalist Association, United Methodist Board of Christian Social Concerns, Teachers Committee for Peace in Viet Nam, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women Strike for Peace (D.C.), United World Federalists, Friends Committee on National Legislation, Council for Humanist and Ethical Concerns, and Student World Federalists.

• **The Council for a Livable World.** A peacenik disarmament outfit operating out of Washington, it has been feeding the names of anti-ABM scientists to Senators John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.) and Philip Hart (D.-Mich.), who have been leading the congressional fight against the ABM. Because of the expected close vote in the Senate over this issue, the Council has pressed hard to influence wavering senators on the key vote due sometime in May. The Council, by the way, is one of the most liberal groups in this entire operation, and its bias was underscored again last fall when Council President Bernard Feld said that Sen. George McGovern was "the shining example" of the kind of man the group wants to keep in the Senate. McGovern campaigned by calling for a unilateral halt in the bombing of North Viet Nam and urging that a Communist coalition-government be imposed on the South.

ROTC Attack Has Impact

Top Pentagon officials expressed fear last week that coordinated, nationwide attacks on the Reserve Officers Training Corps may adversely affect the quality and prestige of the program.

The armed services depend heavily on ROTC for its officer corps. Half of the Army's newly commissioned officers, 35 per cent of the Navy's and 30 per cent of the Air Force's are ROTC graduates. "We bank on ROTC for our officers," said Capt. Vincent J. Anania, the Navy's director of officer education. "I don't know what we'd do without it."

The significance of ROTC is well known to the radical-leftists directing the anti-ROTC campaigns from coast to coast. There is, in fact, considerable evidence that the stepped-up drive against ROTC was planned last month at the national convention of the far-left Students for a Democratic Society.

More than 1,000 New Left leaders gathered in Austin to map plans and coordinate strategy. A key speaker at the Austin confab was Harvard activist Allen Gilbert, a member of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor party. Gilbert called for a concerted nationwide drive against ROTC, urging his comrades to expose the program as an "agent of imperialism and the ruling class."

Muskie Group Pushes Red Trade

Despite requests from the Nixon Administration to hold off any action, Senate liberals are pushing for the passage of S 1940—a bill that would permit a vast increase in U.S. trade with both the Soviet Union and its satellites.

Sponsored by such liberals as Senators Edmund Muskie (D.-Maine), Walter Mondale (D.-Minn.) and Robert Packwood (R.-Ore.), the measure is now before Muskie's Subcommittee on International Finance, a unit of the Banking and Finance Committee.

The proponents of the measure frankly admit they want to begin wide-scale trade with the Soviet Union—despite the continuing Soviet depradations in both South Viet Nam and Czechoslovakia.

While the bill's backers give out the old line that they're not interested in sending "strategic" goods to the Soviets, experts on the measure say it will actually permit businesses to freely send the Soviets complex machinery, machine tools, computers and a variety of other industrial items needed to operate missiles and airplanes. Furthermore, the bill would open up trade opportunities for the Soviets without their having to give any political concessions in return.

Shultz Soft on Big Labor?

Conservative Republicans are miffed with Labor Secretary George P. Shultz, who has now told Congress that he favors common-situs picketing legislation—a measure that would dangerously increase the power of the building trade unions and jeopardize our national defense projects by permitting one dissatisfied union to close down an entire construction site.

SHULTZ

Testifying before Rep. Frank Thompson's labor subcommittee last week, Shultz claimed he didn't favor HR 100—the situs-picketing legislation which is high on Big Labor's priority list for the 91st Congress—but he stressed that he was willing to "negotiate" a compromise. When pinned down, in fact, Shultz indicated he didn't really have any major differences with the union-backed legislation.

Capitol Hill observers believe that Shultz actually eased the possible passage of the bill with his "it's okay in principle" statement.

Shultz' comments have irritated a number of Republicans who think the labor secretary has been needlessly "soft" on the unions.

According to these critics, Nixon doesn't owe a "damn thing" to the labor barons who sank a fortune into Humphrey's 1968 presidential campaign. Furthermore, they stress that HR 100, or anything similar, would just give the building trade unions a license to completely close down any construction project in the country.

Under this bill, for instance, if a group of unionized sheet metal workers—just a fragment of the total work force employed at a construction site—found itself in a labor dispute with their subcontractor employer, these sheet metal workers would be allowed to picket—not just their own employer, but all the various unions and employers working on the same construction site. Because virtually all union members honor a picket line, such picketing would cause a chain reaction of work stoppages.

The bill would not only greatly enhance the powers of the building trade unions, thus enabling them to blackjack employers into paying even higher wages during these inflationary times, but would permit the unions to shut down defense facilities—despite the Viet Nam war.

For these and other reasons, a number of Republicans hope to see this bill blocked and they remain

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

totally in the dark as to why a Republican labor secretary feels he must augment the powers of Democratic-controlled unions.

Perhaps, some lawmakers are saying, Shultz should consult his No. 2 man, James Hodgson, before he makes another decision of this sort. In the February 17 issue of *NAM Reports*, Hodgson, it is pointed out, conclusively shows that the unions already have far too much power for the health of the economy.

Private Club Controversy

Chief Justice Earl Warren and five other members of the Supreme Court, soon to rule on racial discrimination by private clubs, are members of all-white clubs, the Hearst newspapers reported last week.

Hearst said a check showed that only Justices Hugo Black, Abe Fortas and Thurgood Marshall, a Negro, do not belong to such exclusive clubs.

Warren was listed as being an "honorary" or "complimentary" member of the University Club in Washington and the Olympic Club of San Francisco. Hearst quoted manager Paul Burley of the University Club as saying there are no Negro members although there is no ban on them.

Alfred J. Clearly, a prominent San Francisco builder and Olympic Club president, was quoted as saying the same situation prevailed there.

Court spokesmen refused to comment on the Hearst report.

The 1969 *Who's Who in America* showed Justices Potter Stewart and William O. Douglas belong to the University Club in the District of Columbia, while John M. Harlan is a member of the same club in New York City. Justices White and Brennan do not list club affiliations.

"Such clubs," said the Hearst dispatch, "and others favored by the high justices, like the Chevy Chase and Congressional Country Clubs in suburban Maryland, require as many as seven members to sponsor a new candidate. Then he must be approved by a membership board. Through this system the avoidance of Negroes is unstated, unofficial, but 100 per cent effective.

"Justice Warren's office, while confirming membership in the two clubs, said the chief justice does not comment on personal matters."

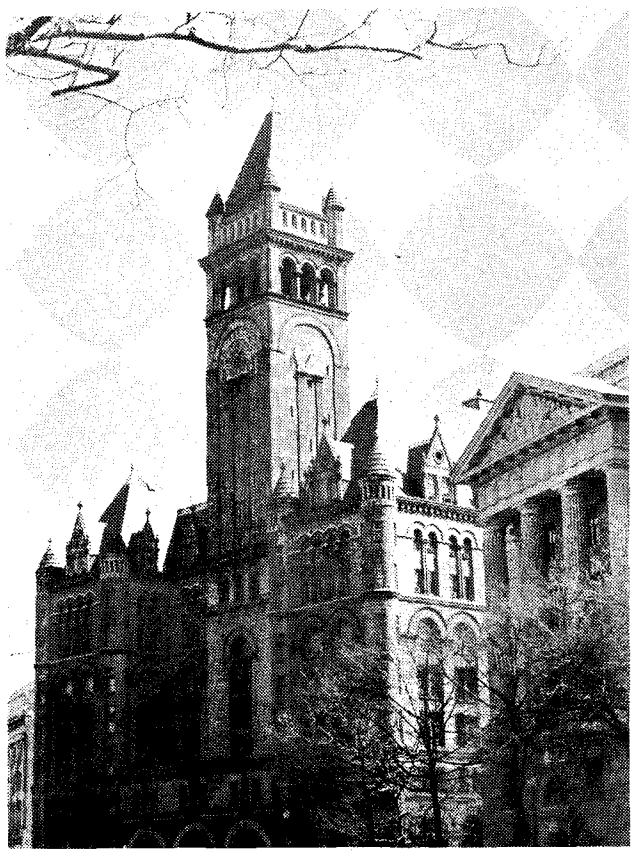
Other justices listed as belonging to the University Club were Douglas, Harlan, William J. Brennan, Stewart and Byron R. White. Stewart was reported also to belong to the Chevy Chase Club, which has no Negro members.

Allott Unearths P.O. Scandal

Sen. Gordon Allott (R.-Colo.) has uncovered yet another example of a former Johnson Administration official who used his government position to boost the business he was to join later. Similar to the case of Transportation Secretary Alan Boyd's helping out the Illinois railroad he was later to join, or the CAB's awarding lucrative new airlanes to companies stocked with LBJ cronies, Allott's case involves a former Post Office official who gave rich government contracts to an air mail carrier he now works for.

ALLOTT

Allott's investigation actually began over three years ago when he noticed that the Post Office was abandoning many of its railway post office (RPO) operations under which mail travels from area to area by train and is sorted en route. This method is not so



Post Office headquarters in Washington, D.C.

fast as air travel, but because it permits pre-sorting it makes for much speedier delivery upon arrival. Concerned over the subsequent deterioration of mail service wherever the RPO had been discontinued, Allott asked the Post Office why it was being phased out.

The Colorado senator found that the man behind conversion from RPO to air service was William J. Hartigan, assistant postmaster general for transportation, and that he was pursuing this "with almost ruthless determination." When confronted, Hartigan assured Allott that discontinuing the RPO operations was an "improvement" in service and that it would save the government money.

Letters from the public told Allott that mail service was in fact worse "as a result of this move." Moreover, Allott now says, "no figures were ever presented to the Congress which satisfactorily proved that the elimination of the RPO's saved the government money. In fact, the opposite appeared to be the case."

Exasperated with Hartigan's obstinacy, Allott called for his dismissal in September 1967. In January 1968 Hartigan took Allott's advice and resigned the Post Office to become—but for only a short time—a Washington "transportation lobbyist."

Between September and January, however, a lucrative Post Office contract had been awarded to a Des Moines-based private airline to undertake air mail service. The firm, with the Wild West name of the Sedalia-Marshall-Boonville Stage Line, Inc., had never before done business of this sort, but the Post Office appeared to consider inexperience a virtue. In a year's time this line received over $1.2 million in government contracts for hauling mail—all of them approved by the Post Office section supervised by William Hartigan.

It was little surprise to Allott, then, when in late 1968 William J. Hartigan, late of the Post Office, became vice president of the Sedalia-Marshall-Boonville Stage Line, Inc. By that time the firm had become the largest air mail taxi carrier in the country.

"This whole episode reads like a fairy tale with a happy ending"—for Hartigan, says Allott. However, notes the Mountain State solon, for those whose mail service has deteriorated with the transfer from rail to air transportation, the ending has not been so happy.

But Sen. Allott, while wishing Hartigan all the luck in the world, believes this fairy tale situation can, and should, be reversed. On the Senate floor last week he said:

"I also hope and trust that this Administration will re-examine the whole matter of mail transportation to see if the decisions which were made under Mr. Hartigan's jurisdiction were fair and just and in the national interest. If they were not, they should be rescinded immediately."

Business Helps Hobson

An instructive lesson in the extraordinary lengths to which business will sometimes go to finance its own destruction was witnessed last week in the Nation's Capital.

The McGraw-Hill publishing company, Washingtonians were told in newspaper ads, had just printed a book, *Black Pride*, co-authored by black militant Julius Hobson, a self-acknowledged Marxist who works as an economist with the Social Security Administration. Hobson is also a militant member of the D.C. School Board.

While the public has come to accept the fact that a free enterprise publishing company would willingly finance a known Marxist, Washingtonians were somewhat astonished when the Hobson book was also given widespread publicity by Woodward & Lothrop, one of the major department stores in the D.C. area. Indeed, an ad in the Washington *Evening Star*, complete with Hobson's picture and Woodward & Lothrop banner, revealed that "Woody's" was actually providing a room for Hobson to peddle his book and have an autograph party.

The ad read: "Come to our autograph party for Julius Hobson, co-author of *Black Pride*, recently published by McGraw-Hill. Join us to hear his views, Wednesday, April 23 in the Book Store, 1st Floor, Washington."

The Hobson ad—actually paid for by McGraw-Hill but okayed by Woody's senior Vice President Waldo Burnside—appeared just one week after Hobson had delivered a fiery speech at Georgetown University in which he admitted he was a "Marxist-Socialist" and declared that the American free-enterprise system "must be overthrown by force and violence."

Hobson went on to say that the "struggle is international, worldwide and we should make use of resources outside the United States . . . including Cuba and China" in the fight against capitalism. "The destruction of capitalism is essential to ending poverty," he asserted.

A Woody's spokesman protested that the ad had been agreed to before this fiery eruption and that the book, in fact, was non-controversial, but this alibi did not wash with many interested observers. Hobson has been delivering a number of pro-Socialist, black militant speeches in the area for years, so Burnside didn't have to wait for Hobson's latest outburst to find out where he stood on the issues.

In the second place, the book—which reportedly will be used by both New York and, eventually, Washington, D.C., public schools—is very controversial. In fact, it puts a moral stamp of approval on such black "leaders" as Maoist revolutionary Stokely Carmichael and convicted rapist and Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver. School children who read it will undoubtedly get the idea that black revolution, salted by a good dose of Marxism, is good for the country.

While all this is perfectly understandable from a Marxist like Hobson, what is not understandable is why profit-making publishing companies and senior vice presidents of department stores feel compelled to foster the same point of view.

REPRINTS AVAILABLE

Reprints are now available of Sen. Henry M. Jackson's speech, "Five Myths That Beset Us," which appeared in **Human Events**, April 26. Single copies 35¢; 10 - $3; 50 - $12.50; 100 - $25.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

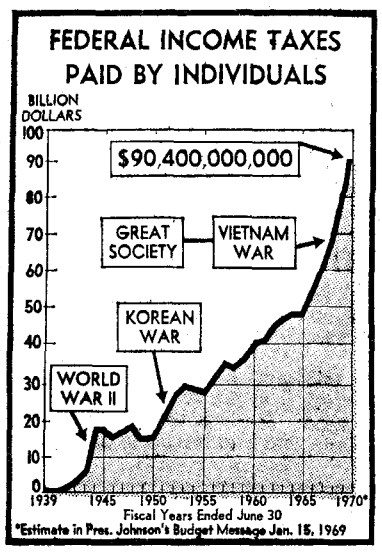
The Income Tax

From This Acorn. . .

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Once again the American people have faced the deadline for settling with the tax collector. As we look back and see how the income tax has grown beyond the wildest predictions of its creators, we wonder what might have happened if they had had the foresight and the courage, back in 1911 and 1912, to tell the people exactly what they were letting themselves in for.

They told us, for example, that the tax would affect only a relative handful of people—people who could well afford it. In 1913, the first year of the income tax, only one person in 300 even filed a return, and even fewer paid taxes. Suppose, instead, they had warned us that "when today's infants reach their 50s, two out of every three of them will have to file a tax return and more than half of them will have to pay income taxes." Those, indeed, are the statistics on men and women over 50 today; and of the entire population, more than one in three must file a return.



Instead of assuring us that the normal tax rate would be a nominal 1 per cent and that the maximum surtax on the very wealthy would be 6 per cent, suppose they had told us candidly that as the years went by, the minimum rate would rise as high as 20 per cent and the maximum rate would reach 77 per cent.

Suppose they had said honestly that during the lifetime of their younger listeners, tens of millions of middle-income Americans would be paying at least one-tenth of their income to support the federal government.

They told us that the income tax was merely an auxiliary weapon to produce supplemental income; and for the year 1913, indeed, it yielded only about $28 million out of total federal revenue of $700 million. The rest came from customs duties and excise taxes. Suppose we had been told instead that in 56 years individual income tax would yield $90 billion a year, or half of the federal government's revenue; and that all income and payroll taxes combined would yield more than 90 per cent of its income.

How far—supposing the future had been predicted accurately—would the 16th Amendment have got in Congress and in the state legislatures? Not very far, we suspect. And we wonder how many of the bills passed in Congress today will be subject to the same sad thoughts 50 years hence.

"HUMAN EVENTS is to be highly commended for giving the people the inside story on what's happening in Washington. It has rendered this unique and distinctive service for 25 years and I wish HUMAN EVENTS continued success in the crucial years ahead."

—SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S.C.)

WHOM DO YOU KNOW WHO NEEDS TO KNOW "the inside story on what's happening in Washington"?

Send them 5-weeks-for-a-dollar introductory subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS—Pronto!

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Gentlemen:
Please enter 5-week introductory subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS for the persons named above, at just $1 each. I understand the expenses of billing are prohibited by the low rate, so I enclose my payment of $_____

5/3/69

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

Mail To: Human Events • 422 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

Please list additional subscriptions on your own stationery

Senators Dirksen (left) and Hruska may finally achieve their goal of having a constitutional convention come into being; apparently only two more state legislatures are needed to bring this about.

New Constitutional Convention?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

A couple of years ago, in the spring of 1967, Senators Dirksen of Illinois and Hruska of Nebraska were all steamed up about the possibility of a full-blown constitutional convention—the first since the Founding Fathers convened in 1787. Other interests came along, and their steam subsided. It's time to fire up the boilers again.

It may seem paradoxical for conservatives even to consider so radical an undertaking. In my own view, no paradox exists. The procedure urged by the two senators is plainly sanctioned by the Constitution. Their purpose is to revitalize the principles of federalism, which surely are conservative principles. In the particular field of congressional redistricting, their aim is to restore certain powers, in the language of the 10th Amendment, "to the States respectively, or to the people."

The senators are fired up anew by the Supreme Court's fantastic opinions of April 7 in the New York and Missouri redistricting cases. In these Draconian pronouncements, the court effectively rewrote the Constitution in order to impose its own notions of absolute egalitarianism.

When it comes to drawing the boundaries of congressional districts, said the court, the states must seek "precise mathematical equality." Any variation from this ideal, "no matter how small," must be clearly justified by unavoidable considerations.

The decision is wrong on its merits. It treats human beings not as real human beings, having common social and economic interests, but as inhuman ciphers—mere lumps of clay to be counted. The opinion ignores political realities in favor of tally-stick illusions. It repudiates the proper role of the states in our federal system.

The decision also is wrong as a matter of law. No provision of the Constitution "commands" any such impossible equality. The high court may have the power, but it certainly has not the right, to do what the court has done here.

This intolerable wrongness now can be righted only by constitutional amendment. Surely it would be preferable, as Dirksen and Hruska many times have said, for the Congress itself to initiate an appropriate resolution. But if Congress refuses, an alternate route to amendment—never before traveled—may be found in Article V.

This is what the Constitution says: "The Congress, . . . on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments which . . . shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

Between 1963 and 1967, when the issue was boiling, 33 state legislatures adopted resolutions applying to Congress for a convention on the redistricting problem. In one theory, only one more such legislative resolution would be required to produce the trigger two-thirds.

This theory, of course, has never been tested. The most cursory reflection evokes a hundred questions. The Constitution is not self-executing; it says that Congress "shall call a convention," but how could Congress be made to call one? How would such a convention be composed? Could a convention be held to the sole issue of redistricting, or could it propose amendments unlimited?

What of the 33 pending resolutions of application? Some date back to 1963. Are these still valid? The resolutions are not identical on the redistricting issue itself. Some of the resolutions appear never to have been filed formally with the Congress. May the meaning of Article V be construed only by the same Supreme Court which created the crisis?

These are fascinating questions for a student of our government. They all could be rendered moot, of course, if the Congress itself would fashion a constitutional amendment—or even a reasonable statute—to give the states some common-sense flexibility in providing for representative government. Unless the states have fallen into absolute torpor, they will insist upon remedial action now.

(Copyright 1969, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

□□□

STUDENT SENSE—That not all students are radicals is obvious, but it is good to see it proved now and then. One example came from balloting April 17 and April 18 at the State University of Buffalo in which students turned down, by 1,245-783, a proposal to abolish Reserve Officers Training Corps at the school; rejected proposals for amnesty for or solidarity with a group of 200 student militants who last month occupied a university building, and defeated a measure calling for the end of all Defense Department research activity on the campus.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Surrender Syndrome Grips News Media

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

There is growing repetition in our news media of superficially responsible statements that the United States cannot resolve the Viet Nam war with military measures and must therefore do the best it can at the conference table. This has been the line of the political Left from the beginning of the war, but it now seems to be spreading in the U.S. Senate and among news commentators.

This is, of course, devastating error. The "can't win" syndrome means that the United States must surrender now; for it would be immoral to prolong a war which must ultimately end in surrender.

It is also an impressive exhibit of brainwashing. You can brainwash yourself as well as others. The process consists of inducing the mind to accept as fact what the mind knows is not fact. Thus, when you accept the idea that the United States cannot defeat North Viet Nam, you are believing what you know is untrue.

What leads you to so untenable a conclusion? The seemingly endless war we are fighting, the heavy casualties we have suffered, the irresolution of our national leadership, the fact that we are losing the war—all tend to support the "can't win" thesis. Nevertheless, the thesis is on its face irrational.

If we are going to act as rational beings, we must find other explanations of what we observe, explanations consistent with what we know to be true. We can win. We are not winning. Therefore, our leaders don't want to win. They have said so. They have published their determination not to harm the aggressor.

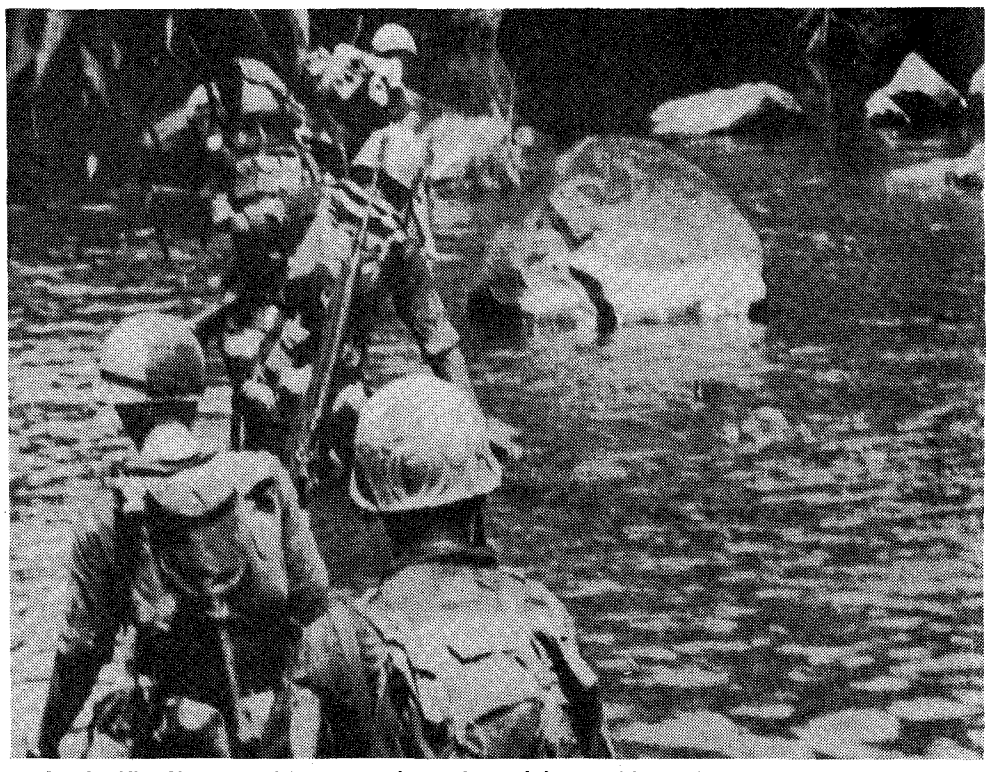
They don't want to win because they fear expansion of the war. They have concluded that an attempt to defeat the aggressor with military measures might escalate into nuclear war. They don't want to take the offensive against North Viet Nam because such action might jeopardize their quest for detente with the Soviet Union. Reason asks, are these hopes and fears well-founded or are they irrational?

We can note first of all that these fears of nuclear war are not shared by the Soviet Union or Red China. Since we still have a slight edge in nuclear power, they are the ones who should fear nuclear war. But they don't. They start aggressive wars of liberation without fear of nuclear consequences. They invade a free neighbor with 300,000 troops, and have no apparent fear of nuclear escalation. Their behavior suggests that the United States is quite wrong in supposing that a resolute response to aggression would provoke nuclear war. Soviet strategists have imposed on our leaders a serious misapprehension about the danger of nuclear war which paralyzes U.S. policy.

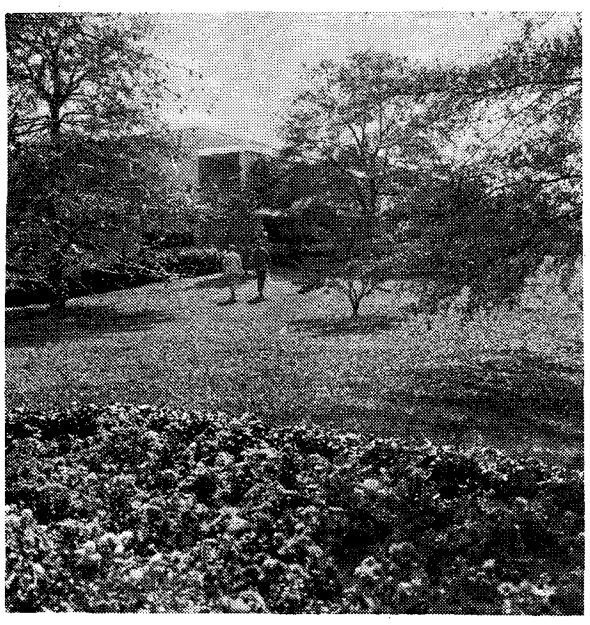
There is a direct relationship between the surrender syndrome about Viet Nam and the similar opposition to the anti-ballistic missile program. You bug out on Viet Nam because you have concluded that winning would risk nuclear war. Continued fighting seems immoral and withdrawal seems reasonable, all because your basic premise is faulty.

So too with the ABM defense. The Soviet Union, spending on its military programs twice the percentage of its GNP which we spend on ours, has overtaken our once great nuclear lead. We must spend more to stay ahead, or even to stay even. But if you were reluctant about past spending and if you are persuaded that we shall never fight a nuclear war anyway, this arms race seems both futile and wasteful. You would prefer to spend the money for "good" causes. So, with the survival of freedom at stake, you quit the contest. You think you can protect your country without these expenditures for national security.

This is the mental state toward which some of our senators are heading. They are shepherded by television "experts" who have long haunted the political Left. Of course the Left has no fear of a Communist conquest of the United States.



As the Viet Nam war drags on and on, the opinion molders of the Liberal Establishment continue to parrot the "no-win" line.

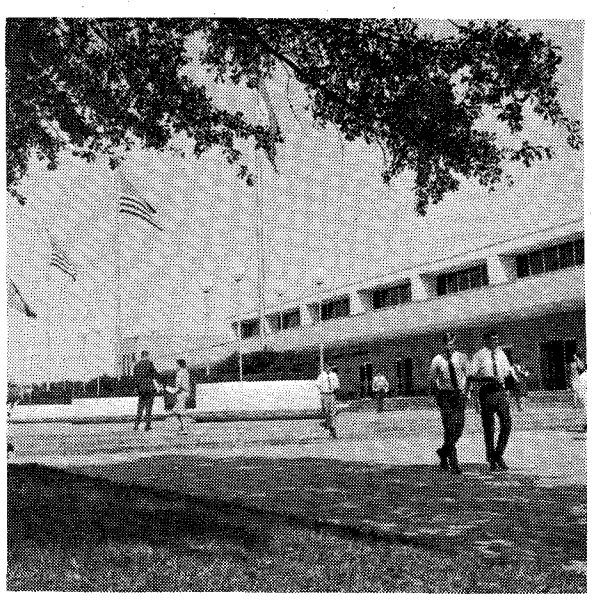


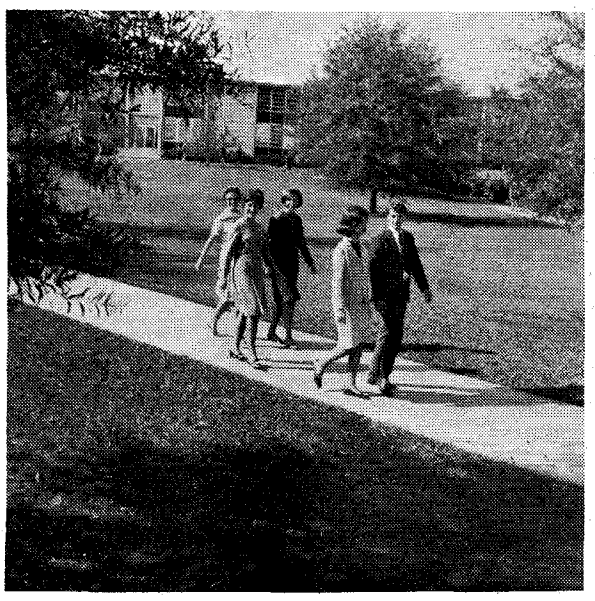
STICK YOUR NECK OUT

It's the right way to stand above the crowd

Just any old university will not do for you—not if you're the kind of Christian who wants to stand taller than the crowd. Stand on the Bible, stick your neck out for truth and righteousness, and before God you are a TALL Christian.

The World's Most Unusual University is the TALL university for those who want to be TALL Christians.





Music, speech, and art without additional cost above regular academic tuition. Institute of Christian Service, Academy, and seventh and eighth grades in connection. Graduate Schools of Religion and Fine Arts.

BOB JONES *University*

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA • 29614

"World's Most Unusual University"

Stands without apology for the "old-time religion" and absolute authority of the Bible

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

'Movement for a Democratic Society'

Post-Graduate Guerrilla Politics

By BILL EDWARDS

The New Left has a problem. Carl Davidson, a leading light of radical journalism and a past president of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), spelled it out in a recent issue of the *Guardian*. "Thousands of New Left activists leave the campus every year. Some have dropped out, a few have been expelled, but most have simply graduated. All of them confront the same problem: how to create a relevant off-campus movement."

For the New Left ideologues, whose avowed goal is disruption and ultimate revolution, this is a serious problem. No sooner does a student become "radicalized" by SDS than he graduates, loses contact with his radical associates, and is "co-opted" by the many "materialist" advantages American society has to offer a young person with a college degree.

So—after school, what? Obviously, form a "graduate" SDS organization which can keep young radicals in a revolutionary milieu. And this is precisely what is happening.

The name of the new graduate organization is "Movement for a Democratic Society" (MDS). According to an MDS pamphlet, "The Conspiracy," MDS is "the initial organization of the off-campus New Left."

As an off-campus organization, MDS is a direct outgrowth of Students for a Democratic Society. According to Carl Davidson, a resolution calling for "post student organizing projects" under the name "Movement for a Democratic Society" was passed at the 1966 national convention of SDS. However, little was done for over a year.

The majority of the organizational work on MDS was not completed until the spring and summer of 1968. A formal announcement that MDS was open for business was made on Sept. 28, 1968, in the *Guardian*: "MDS—Movement for a Democratic Society—is the best new idea of the year. Conceived as an 'organization of the adult New Left,' MDS is obviously a logical outgrowth of SDS, attempting to create a permanent group to work for radical change in America. One of their first activities is the launching of the Pretty Boy Floyd Memorial Lecture Series (dig it; this is for real) Thursday night at the New School."

As it has developed over the past few months, MDS is growing into one of the slickest organizations ever to come down the radical pike. It views its future "domain for change" as the "whole world," and to take on the world, it has devised an intricate organizational structure consisting of five different kinds of groups: geographical, service, "special project," occupational, and "affinity" groups.

The MDS groups in operation at present and their chief organizers are:

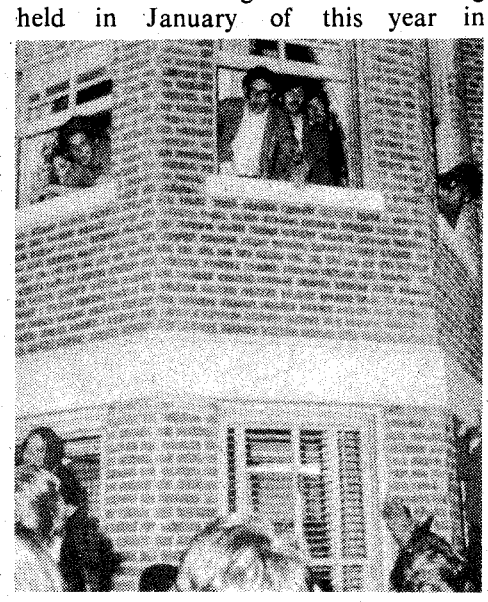
- Teachers for a Democratic Society (Ted Gold and Adrienne Yurick)
- Urban Underground (Jackie Leavitt and Paul Becker)
- Crazy Horse MDS (Richard Epstein)
- Queens MDS (Phil Nicholson)
- Meta Information Applications and Computer MDS (Robert Shapiro)
- Courts Project (Brian Glick)
- Day Care Project (Nina Hutchinson and Rachel Fruchter)
- Caseworkers for a Democratic Society (Ted Kaptchuk and Joni Rabinowitz)
- New School (Chris Robinson and Naomi Jaffee)
- NYU (Hal Benenson)
- Con Edison Project (Marge Piercy)
- Radio Free People (Mike Kapezi)
- Publishing MDS (Isabel Feldman)

Still in the planning stages are Science and Technology MDS and Agricultural Workers for a Democratic Society. The organizers are, respectively, John Ehrenreich and Ted Kaptchuk. There is talk of a Psychology MDS. Involved in these discussions are Peter Candell and Dr. Tom Harper of the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

The chief organizer of MDS is Bob Gottlieb, co-author of the Port Authority Statement and a long-time SDS member until he graduated to MDS.

The only strictly geographical or community-oriented group in operation is the Queens (New York) MDS. This group was organized to see if radicals who have nothing in common with each other but where they live could form a viable group.

At an MDS organizational meeting held in January of this year in



SDS members take over the Sino-Soviet Studies building of George Washington University in the Nation's Capital.

New York City, it appeared doubtful whether Queens MDS could survive. Members of Queens MDS had spent the previous three months arguing among themselves whether a revolution would come within a stable society by a small group of the elite or whether it would come in an unstable society from the proletariat. No resolution of this conflict was in sight.

The only service group in operation at present is the Day Care Project which provides day care facilities for movement people with children. Part of the motivation for starting this project is to keep as much money as possible circulating within the movement rather than obtaining day care from the Establishment.

The "special project" groups are temporary groups whose membership is drawn from various sub-groups within MDS. They are designed to attack particular institutions and, according to Carl Davidson, writing in the *Guardian*, "After the projects are completed, the groups then dissolve until new targets are selected." Special project groups currently operating are the Con Ed Project (Con-Edison is a public utility which supplies electricity and gas to New York City) and the Courts Projects, which is designed to attack the courts and corporate law firms.

MDS' "vanguard affinity group" is Crazy Horse MDS. Little is known about this group except that it is reported to have been formed by a group of former University of Chicago students living in New York City. It is also reported to be dismayed by the "lack of militancy" at recent anti-war demonstrations. It tries to raise the level of militancy by engaging in "arm-linked, disciplined marching and the chanting of so-called obscene slogans."

Apparently the most durable of the MDS groups are the occupational-oriented chapters. The reason for this is that they have a visible focal point for organizing and communication—their place of work. Two of these occupational groups in the Movement for a Democratic Society deserve especially close attention by those interested in how the radicals are effectively answering the question, "After school, what?"

The first of these is the Teachers for a Democratic Society (TDS).

TDS was formed in May 1968 and at last report was active in 15 schools in New York City. It has also begun setting up district-wide workshops "for teachers beginning to break with the system."

At the January MDS organizational meeting in New York City, a TDS spokesman said that the main role of his organization in the future would be two-fold: (1) convincing other teachers that their primary role is that of an organizer. These teachers will in turn, (2) organize both parent and student groups.

Whether a teacher should focus his attention on organizing parent or student groups depends, said the TDS spokesman, on the age of the pupil.

At a meeting in the fall of 1968 of the "Pretty Boy Floyd Lectures" sponsored by MDS, a spokesman for the Teachers for a Democratic Society responded to a sarcastic question from the floor about the revolutionary value of organizing "10-year-old Che Guevaras." The TDS spokesman said that TDS was not so much interested in "10-year-old Che Guevaras" as it was interested in the parents. The parents, he continued, are most closely associated with the school during the early school years of their child, and radicals may expect to have a greater opportunity to reach the parents during these years of high interest in education.

Since that meeting of the "Pretty Boy Floyd Lectures" last fall, some radicals have even begun to think seriously of organizing "10-year-old Che Guevaras" although not, at least yet, into revolutionary cadres. Rather, the TDS radicals view their opportunity to teach elementary school pupils as a chance to plant the seeds from which a future radical will grow.

At the January organizational meeting of MDS, a spokesman for TDS said that when the child reaches high school or college age, the radical teachers expect him to perceive the "contradictions between what he has been taught and what the state of the world is," and he will, they believe, be open to radicalization at that point.

Some high school students are ready to be radicalized now, and TDS members are there to lend a helping hand. They have been active in at least two New York City high schools—one of them Washington Irving High School—and have been attempting to fashion a high school movement.

Perhaps the most sophisticated and imaginative of the MDS sub-movements is the Computer MDS. This outfit is a computer cooperative composed of radical computer science specialists. At present this group is actively working on an information retrieval system for movement research projects.

To finance its activities, the Computer MDS has formed an innocuous-sounding computer software company—Meta Information Systems—to provide software services such as programming, systems analysis, systems design, etc. The MDS pamphlet, "The Conspiracy," describes this work. Meta Information Systems "does not expect that the Establishment will support any of this [movement-oriented] work. Therefore MIA will also engage in an entirely different category of work: work to provide the money needed by the people in MIA. This work will be as innocuous as possible, but is in any case not regarded as politically valuable but rather as an economic necessity."

If Meta Information Systems succeeds, it will help in solving a problem faced by most leftist organizations—that of assuring themselves a steady flow of money. As with MIA, success in solving this problem will inevitably involve finding a capitalist hand to feed the leftist dog who subsequently plans to bite the hand that feeds it.

As one of its flyers states, "MDS is an organization in the process of being made." Since its formal announcement that it was open for business in September 1968, MDS has progressed at an astonishing rate. Its first public function held at the New School in New York City drew less than 40 people. A conference held in Loeb Student Center at New York University in December 1968, which was widely advertised in the radical press, drew upwards of 400 people.

MDS chapters are presently reported to be operating in Cleveland, Austin, Chicago, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Del., Kansas City, Mo., Buffalo, Rochester, Springfield, Mass., Schenectady, Toledo, Akron and Ann Arbor. Moreover, MDS has close working relations with members of the radical-leftist Medical Committee for Human Rights, the Student Health Organizations, Students for a Democratic Society, the National Welfare Rights Organization, the National Mobilization to End the War in Viet Nam and the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies.

Some of the MDS projects are frankly experimental. Many will fail. Nevertheless, this is not a cause for optimism. The organizers of MDS are more experienced, sophisticated and mature than many of the SDS radicals. As such they are more likely to succeed in a project than the SDSers, who frequently are hung up on "action now" and are likely to run off to a demonstration and forget the sound system.

In view of the explosive growth of MDS in the past few months, we may not have to wait long for it to surface midst violence and disruption as did SDS several years ago. The aim of MDS is clear. Carl Davidson, writing about MDS members, said, "Most feel they are making an important—and essential—beginning toward a mass New Left insurgency in all areas of society."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Subsidized Press

Poverty Program Builds Its Own Propaganda Machine

By SHIRLEY SCHEIBLA

Reprinted with permission from Barron's *National Business and Financial Weekly*, April 14, 1969

> "When the press is supported or subsidized by federal funds, it is disabled to perform its rightful function as a great interpreter between the government and the people. This is so because the press is no longer free. On the contrary, it is enslaved and enslavement of the press will inevitably be followed by enslavement of the people."
>
> —**Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr.** (D.-N.C.)

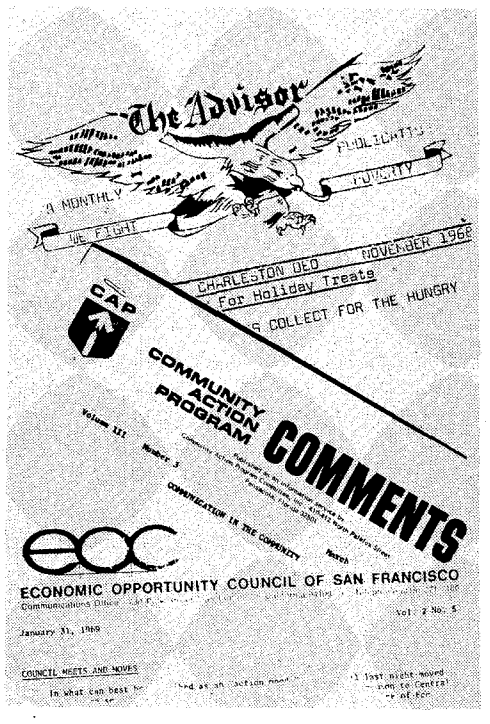
Commenting on the violence-ridden strike at San Francisco State College, a leading story in a San Francisco newspaper in February ran as follows:

"The only reason the strike was called was as a last resort to bring out into the open their [the students'] grievances and the present injustices and irrelevances on the campus of a school which belongs to this community. . . . The basic truth of the strike is the freedom of self-determination of students in their education versus the present misuse of the schools by irrelevant and outside political forces such as the office of the governor, state superintendent of schools and the like in trustees and such boards of directors who are totally alien to the needs and desires of black and Third World students. The activities and grievances of the students deserve the sympathy of the local community."

The publication which featured the story is "The Spokesman," one of a growing number of newspapers published with the encouragement and financial support of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Issued by community action groups all over the country, many of the newspapers are promoting black militance, racial hatred, civil disruption, the cry of police brutality, community control of schools and colleges, and, not least, the "War on Poverty" and all its works.

Congress has prohibited the use of federal anti-poverty funds for establishing or operating general-coverage newspapers. However, OEO claims that the publications really are "newsletters," aimed at bridging "the communication gap often existing between the community action program and the people it serves."

According to a Public Affairs Handbook, "The Printed Word," published by OEO last year and distributed to community action agencies, a publication is a "newsletter" if it "has a specific information objective and a limited audience," is not sold for profit, carries no paid advertising and is run by the local anti-poverty program.



There are so *many* federally supported, local "poverty" newsletters, even OEO has trouble keeping track of them. Many violate the intent of a law passed by Congress.

"Grantees," the Handbook declares, "are encouraged to publish newsletters or house organs which assist local anti-poverty efforts. These publications are generally financed under the administrative budget of the local agency."

Pictured in the Handbook, to illustrate what OEO means, is the front page of a "newsletter" called "The Crusader," a product of the United Community Corp., top community action agency of Newark, N.J., which says it is "a free city-wide community newspaper for the promotion of community action." Looking remarkably like a tabloid newspaper, the page carries a story about Newark citizens marching in front of the White House. In another issue, "The Crusader" called the McClellan Committee's investigation of the role of anti-poverty workers in Newark's riots "a witch hunt and a shocking misuse of public funds."

The OEO Handbook also includes elementary instructions for publishing "newsletters." With OEO funding, the Community Action Training Institute at Trenton, N. J., has gone a step further by publishing "The CATI News Man," which the subheading identifies as "A Manual—In Newspaper Form—On How To Produce A Community Action Newspaper." The essentials, it says, are community problems, angry people and publishing facilities. A good community action newspaper, it declares, "makes people mad."

Enlarging on the Handbook's idea of not selling the newspapers for profit, the manual advises soliciting donations. "Be sure you don't ask people to buy a subscription to your paper, since this will cause difficulties with income tax and licensing laws," it explains.

The Office of Economic Opportunity is so pleased with the work of CATI that it has asked the institute to provide assistance to community action training centers all over the country, at federal expense, of course. (There are 10 training centers to serve over 1,000 community action centers.)

While the exact number and circulation of community action newspapers in existence are unknown, it is abundantly clear that they constitute a vast propaganda network.

Specifically, anti-poverty newsletters churn out vast quantities of propaganda for the "War on Poverty." For instance, the "TEOC News," published by the Tampa (Fla.) Economic Opportunity Council, Inc., recently declared that an independent OEO is an absolute necessity.

Referring to OEO, "Community Action News," a monthly publication of the Knox County Economic Opportunity Council at Barbourville, Ky., said in its Christmas issue: "Our country cannot afford to risk an interruption of a program experiment which is the last link of communication between the poor and non-poor." An offer to fund the 1969 anti-poverty programs of Wayne County, Mich., at the same level as 1968 is unacceptable, according to a front-page story in the Wayne County "OEO Newsletter," a slick, printed publication of the Economic Opportunity Committee of Eloise, Mich.

"Do not panic with the coming of the Nixon Administration," said a recent Community Action Newsletter published by the Ninth District Opportunity, Inc., of Gainesville, Ga. "America," it declared, "is a country of compassionate people and humanitarian programs will not be stopped by any administration."

Publications which have lavished praise on OEO projects include "With the People," issued by half-a-dozen community action agencies of Chicago; the "Neighborhood Journal," by Community Progress, Inc., of New Haven, Conn.; "STOP Newsletter," by the Southeastern Tidewater Opportunity Project of Norfolk, Va., and "The Advisor," by the Charleston County Economic Opportunity Commission at Charleston, S.C.

"Black Power" and race hatred are also favorite themes of OEO-subsidized journalism. On this score, the story on the San Francisco State College strike was not the only one worthy of notice in the February issue of "The Spokesman." It also carried an announcement of a birthday celebration in honor of Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton, now jailed for allegedly killing a man in California.

Scheduled as a speaker at the Black Panther celebration was Kathleen Cleaver, wife of Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver. (Mr. Cleaver was jailed in 1958 after conviction for assault with intent to commit murder. He was paroled in 1966, but had his parole revoked in connection with a gun battle with Oakland police officers. Subsequently he was released by a judge who ruled Mr. Cleaver was "a political prisoner." This action subsequently was overruled; both California and federal authorities have been seeking Mr. Cleaver since Dec. 27, 1968.)

According to "The Spokesman," tickets for the affair were available at Black Panther Party Headquarters at 1419 Fillmore and More's Books, 1435 Filmore, and for $2.50 at the door. It added that part of the proceeds would be used for the Newton-Cleaver Defense Committee and the Eldridge Cleaver Bail Fund.

The same issue sought contributions to the Malcolm X Educational Center, advised its readers to write or call the Black Draft Counseling Union and join the Welfare Rights Movement. In addition, it announced a community meeting to "amend the city charter to forbid the creation of paramilitary squads [by the San Francisco police]. . . ."

Such inflammatory contents are nothing new for "The Spokesman." In 1968 the February-March issue decried the jailing of Huey Newton for alleged murder and reported "some very significant ideas" of the Black Panthers, which included freeing Mr. Newton or bringing about "retribution," freeing of imprisoned black men not tried by their peers and exempting all Negroes from military service.

(The latest word on the Black Panthers came on April 2, when a New York grand jury indicted 21 members for conspiring to bomb five department stores, a police station and a railroad.)

A front-page story in the March-April 1968 issue of "The Spokesman" said, "Black people wake up; we are all in prison; we are all Huey Newtons. He may be doing time *in* jail but we are doing it in the ghetto." Signed by Adam Rogers, it declared, "If you want action, come join me in my fight for identity, equality, not civil rights, but human rights."

"The Spokesman" has accused the nation's cities of arming to carry out plans of genocide against black people, and said the U.S. is preparing concentration camps for blacks. It also quoted Richard Robers, executive director of the San Francisco Family Service Agency, as saying, "A civil war is almost inevitable unless the powers of white America face up to the fact that they have a responsibility to see that all children have some guarantee—decent economic income, housing, education and health assurances that exist for their own children."

Copies of all the aforementioned issues of "The Spokesman" are in the files at OEO headquarters.

In the same vein, the Aug. 15, 1968, issue of the Marin City (Calif.) "Memo," published by the Marin City Economic Opportunity Council, printed an editorial by Area Director James W. Coleman, who, after visits to Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, found: "The social revolution continues to move across this nation. . . . There must be drastic social changes in the society now. . . . I talked to many black youths who still had anger and revenge for the white power structure." The same issue quoted black activist Dick Gregory as saying, "Riots are nothing new. They're just a ghetto version of a fire sale."

"POWER is the essential for the poor," according to the tabloid newspaper, "The New Day," published by the Human Development Corp. of St. Louis. "If you want to beat the small store cheating you. If you want to keep 'the man' off your back. If you want to get a job. If you want to get decent housing out of the slum lord. You have to have POWER," proclaimed

(Continued on page 11)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sorry, Smothers Brothers, But You Won't Be Missed

"[Harry] Belafonte once gave me the best advice I've ever had. . . . He told me, 'I know you really care, or you wouldn't be doing this kind of a show, but don't blow your platform.' *You've got to keep your platform. Art has got to be first and message second. . . . Don't blow your platform—I've got to keep remembering that."*

—Tom Smothers interview,
Eye magazine, January 1969

Apparently Tom Smothers forgot. By all accounts, Tom and his brother Dick Smothers have blown their Sunday evening, 9-to-10 o'clock CBS platform, at least for the moment. The network has canceled their show for next season and the prospect for either reconciliation with CBS or a switch to ABC or NBC is poor this close to the September starting time.

CBS offered an official rationale for canceling the series, but the real reason remained unofficial. According to the network, the Smothers failed to submit a tape of an upcoming Sunday show (in this case, April 6) by the previous Wednesday for prior screening by affiliated stations. When the tape was shown, CBS contended, one segment was deemed in "poor taste."

The brothers countered by claiming, first, that there is no provision in their contract for submitting a show tape by a Wednesday deadline and that, in any event, the CBS West Coast office had a tape of the show in question by the Wednesday deadline. Moreover, said Tom Smothers, it had already been agreed to delete the offending portion of the tape.

Behind the superificial sparring lie two other more basic reasons for the Smothers-CBS rupture.

The most immediate has to do with that magic TV-biz word, "ratings." For the past few months the A. C. Nielson audience ratings have shown the "Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour" to be in the lower forties among all network programs.

This position does not spell a very good return on the estimated $4-million-plus it costs the network to produce the Smothers show for one season. Yet, despite the low rating, CBS had contracted to carry the Smothers brothers' show into the 1969-70 season only two weeks before the abrupt cancellation.

The other element in the feud involves the extraordinarily touchy and controversial subject of television network censorship.

Practically since the moment their show first went on the air in the fall of 1967, the Smothers boys have been experimenting with how far they could stretch their on-the-air comments. Leading the challenge has been brother Tom, the blonde, baby-faced partner, while long-haired, mustachioed brother Dick, the "conservative" of the two, was more interested in "keeping the show funny." "Tommy," said a CBS official to *Time* magazine last week, "had been sticking his finger in the network's eye and something had to be done."

Previous confrontations between star and network had resulted in victories and concessions on both sides. Just two weeks before the cancelled show, CBS had relented and approved a show in which folksinger Joan Baez introduced a song by dedicating it to her draft-resisting, anti-Viet Nam husband, David Harris. In other instances the Smothers duo have been anti-war and anti-draft themselves, as well as anti-Republican, anti-Democratic and other such institutions. Last year's bogus "presidential campaign" by Smothers discovery Pat Paulsen was anti-everybody and contributed the only humor in the dreary campaign.

Tom Smothers, left, makes a point as brother Dick looks on during a recent news conference at which the not-so-funny duo announced they may produce their show "in exile," perhaps in Canada.

Interestingly enough, the show on which CBS finally put its foot down contained a sequence, featuring Tom and Negro singer Nancy Wilson, which was not designed to delight black militants. The CBS bureaucrats, apparently, were not amused by the sketch either, although New York *Times* TV critic Jack Gould (who saw the contraband tape at a press screening set up by Tom Smothers) pronounced it "hilarious."

What may have given the CBS scissor-wielders an even worse case of the shivers were several references, uniformly derogatory, to Sen. John Pastore (D.-R.I.), the fiery chairman of the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Communications who has been leading a crusade to have networks submit all programs for prior approval by the National Association of Broadcasting. Alluding to this campaign, Tom Smothers kept having trouble placing Pastore's name and position ("Pastore—P-a-s-t-o-r-e").

Ironically, the one network of the three that refused Sen. Pastore's bid to submit to NAB screenings was the Smothers' CBS, whose president, Frank Stanton, said that "the ultimate responsibility must be ours." At the same time, however, Stanton promised to maintain stricter vigilance over his own network; the Smothers brothers, apparently, were among the first victims of Stanton's patrol and, indirectly, of Pastore's.

Because Pastore has pitched his TV policing effort around a call for decreased "sex and violence" on the public airwaves, few congressmen have risen to question the wisdom of such an incursion by a branch of government into a private enterprise—network television.

Two years ago, when Congress was legislating the quasi-government Corporation for Public Broadcasting into existence, many members, including a good number of Republicans, warned of the potentially dire consequences of federal involvement, however indirectly, in television programming. But Pastore's incursions have attracted little mention outside the industry and the Smothers brothers' censored show.

At the same time it is difficult to work up an emotional outrage over the Smothers brothers' demise on esthetic grounds. In the beginning, their shows were frequently a refreshing—albeit infuriatingly liberal—alternative to the usual dreary, stereotyped TV variety fare. Their topical humor was certainly a cut above the leering "blue" jokes and weak satire of their chief competition, NBC's "Laugh-In."

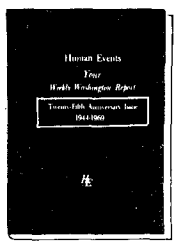
As time wore on, however, the brothers' topical-political humor became increasingly sophomoric and tendentious. As they—meaning, according to reports, activist Tommy—strove to make more "profound" social comments, they ended up only by making their "point" more obvious and belabored. In the worthy cause of satiric relevance they forsook the rapier for the broadaxe, and the mischievous grin on their image was replaced by a sneer as the axe was swung . . . and swung. To top it off, in most cases it was the proverbial dead horse they were beating in the first place.

In the end, all the Smothers had to show for their effort was a Nielson rating showing them in 47th place among current preferred TV fare. Obviously, as far as the public is concerned, Tom and Dick did not "keep it funny."

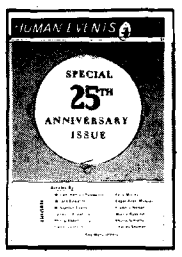
After first threatening CBS with a lawsuit (quickly abandoned), the brothers are now casting about for other outlets for their talents; their show was cancelled too late in the season for them to be picked up by ABC or NBC and the only option left seems accepting an offer to appear on the Canadian Broadcasting System with a "Smothers Brothers In Exile" show, or else going into independent production.

HUMAN EVENTS
25th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

Order extra copies of HUMAN EVENTS' huge 64-page review of 25 years of American conservatism. It will make a valuable and historic addition to your library, and a gift your family, friends, schools, business associates and customers will appreciate.



BOUND EDITION: Printed on highest quality paper stock and bound in silver embossed blue leatherette cover. **PRICES:** 1-4, $5.00 each, 5-25, $4.00 each, over 25, $3.50 each.



REGULAR EDITION: Identical to the April 19 issue which was mailed to all HUMAN EVENTS subscribers. **PRICES:** 1-4, $1.00 each; 5-50, 85¢ each; 51-100, 70¢ each; over 100, 60¢ each.

Human Events • 422 First St., S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

Gentlemen:

Please send postpaid ___Bound Editions ___Regular Editions of the HUMAN EVENTS 25th Anniversary Issue. I enclose full payment of $_____ 5/3/69

MY NAME_____
(Please Print)

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____

STATE_____ **ZIP**_____

(We will ship gift volumes directly to whomever you designate, accompanied by hand-signed gift cards. Send complete mailing and gift card instructions.)

HOW MANY?
A New Math Primer
by George von Hilsheimer
General Superintendent
Green Valley School

"How Many? A New Math Primer" is a full-sized workbook for parents and teachers which has been used with extraordinary success at Green Valley School, and by parents throughout the country in teaching "new math" to children aged 3 to 8. Schools for exceptional children have used it with outstanding results as a specialized and remedial text for older children.

It is an indispensable tool for parents or teachers who are themselves unfamiliar with "new math" techniques and for just anybody who thinks numbers are fun.

-all orders shipped postage paid on the day the order is received-

Green Valley School
P.O. Box 606 HE
Orange City, Florida 32763

Please send ____ copies of "How Many? A New Math Primer" postpaid. My check or money order for $_____ is enclosed.

PRICE: 1 - $2.00
10 - $1.50
100 - $1.25

B-1

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____

STATE_____ **ZIP**_____

Name and Age of Children

_____

_____

☐ Teachers - check for information about group prices.

INSTANTLY STOPS ATTACKER

Assailants run screaming when sprayed in face with BODYGUARD. When you're in danger, simply press tip. Spray causes temporary blindness, coughing and sneezing and leaves red stain for identification. Effective up to 15 feet. Fires up to 25 times without reloading. Contains same ingredient used by U.S. mailmen to render vicious dogs helpless instantly. Easily concealed in hand—legal to carry—no license required. 100% as effective as tear gas. Used by cabbies, watchmen, waitresses, policemen, stores, nurses, nightworkers, gas stations, etc. Carry in purse or pocket. BODYGUARD only $2 postpaid (3 for $5 or 7 for $10 postpaid). For fast Airmail delivery add 25¢ for each BODYGUARD. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT. A-75
2427 CUSSETA ROAD COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903

JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT. A-75
2427 CUSSETA ROAD, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903

Enclosed is $_____ (check, cash or m.o.)

Rush me _____ BODYGUARD Self-Defenders.

NAME_____

STREET_____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Continued from page 9

Poverty Program Builds Own Propaganda Machine

the March 1968 issue of "The New Day."

From a sister publication in Elizabeth, N.J., comes a similar theme. The May 1968 "Community Action News," published by Community Action for Economic Opportunity, Inc., carried a letter to the editor signed by Josephine Nieves, acting director of the Northeast Regional Office of OEO in New York, which said, "Jobs alone will not necessarily solve the problems of the poor in America since it is to a large extent a question of power."

The same issue featured a story which said that a teen-age community action group had petitioned the city to incorporate black history into the regular school curriculum. Another story said, "The Black Power Conference held July 20 through July 23 was an inspirational and educational gathering." Among the proposals reported were "developing Liberation Schools, setting up a Black Teachers Union—Separate from the White Summer Camps for Blacks only, development of Black Political Power. . . ." The Washington *Evening Star* called that same conference "a festival of hate."

The tabloid newspaper, "The Neighborhood Journal," states in its masthead that it is owned and operated by the five Denver community action councils and "funded by a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity." The Sept. 20, 1968, issue devotes half a page to the views of "resident participants" in the Model Cities program. It charges that minority persons are abused when arrested, charged, jailed and sentenced, and calls for "greater protection from unjust police and judicial action" to command top priority after planning in the Model Cities program.

No one in Washington seems to know how many anti-poverty "newsletters" are being published, or how many more will be launched in response to OEO's Handbook. Besides those mentioned, others have come out of Long Beach, Calif.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Miami and Pensacola, Fla.; New York; Columbus, Ohio, and many Indian reservations. OEO headquarters have three filing cabinet drawers packed with samples of the newsletters.

Almost unbelievably, they are being distributed in slums all over the country without the knowledge of Congress. That body thought it had made its intent amply clear when it set up the Small Business Administration. Congress banned SBA loans to newspapers to avoid government interference with the press. In 1967 an amendment to the second supplemental appropriation act said flatly: "None of the federal anti-poverty funds may be used for establishing or operating a general coverage newspaper, magazine, radio station or television station."

When he introduced the amendment, Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D.-Va.) stated: "I am unalterably opposed to government ownership or control of newspapers because it leads inevitably to government control of the news. I believe we have too much government management of the news already without this additional weapon being put into the hands of federal officials."

Enactment followed disclosure that WAMY-Community Action, Inc., of Boone, N.C., proposed to establish a newspaper and radio station with $179,000 from OEO in response to OEO pressure to emphasize communications instead of job training. At the time, Sen. Ervin commented that the proposal was wholly "incompatible with the free enterprise system and a free press."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) declared: "If every poverty agency were to get a 100 per cent subsidy for the publication of its own propaganda—freed from the responsibility of business losses and restrictions—then a medium would be created to promote social unrest and dissatisfaction on a nationwide scale."

As noted, OEO maintains that the publications it now subsidizes are "newsletters" which do not engage in "general coverage," cited in the wording of the 1967 ban on subsidized newspapers. Newsletters or newspapers, the publications are only one segment of a vast OEO-subsidized propaganda network—encompassing television, radio, films and even speakers' bureaus—now in operation and growing daily.

T. H. FITZGERALD & CO.

NEW YORK

Specialists
in the
Mutual Fund Field

79 Wall Street (212) 425-2515
(Minimum initial investment: $10,000)

Special Sample Offer!

24 KT.
ELECTRO-PLATED
GOLD
LONG STEM
SPOONS

(Imagine! Not cheap metal, not silverplate, but genuine 24 Kt. electro-plated GOLD!)

SET OF 4 ONLY $3.00 ppd.
(a $12.00 value)

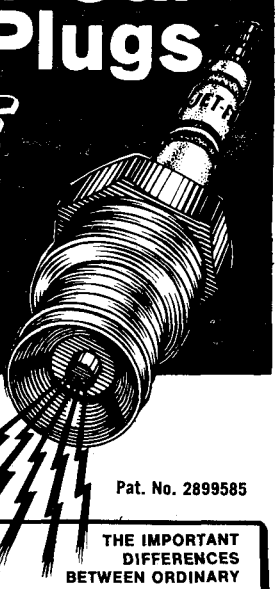
The Regal heirloom you'll treasure forever. Classic design Golden Spoons for all ice drinks and desserts. In a few months this rich, 24-Kt., electro-plated Gold set will sell for $12.00. Delicately sculptured in lifetime stainless steel. Heavy electro-plated in 24-Kt. Gold. Special discount. Sorry—offer for limited time only. Order today. Sorry—only 2 sets per family. *Satisfaction guaranteed.* Send check or money order.

GOLDEN WARE Dept. UU-6,
2426 Grand Ave., Baldwin, N.Y. 11510

NOW! Run Your Car Without Spark Plugs

NEW JET-FIRE FUEL IGNITERS

Will deliver up to 30 more horsepower, 5 more miles per gallon using only regular gas!



THEY NEVER WEAR OUT

YOU'LL NEVER CLEAN, ADJUST OR REPLACE PLUGS AGAIN!

- get up to 5 more miles per gallon of gas
- add up to 30 more horsepower to your engine
- save $100 each year for you, year after year while you use the cheapest grades of gasoline!

Pat. No. 2899585

Spark plugs are obsolete! Now there's a far better way to run your car.

With conventional spark plugs, only a fraction of the fuel that enters your cylinders is turned into power. The rest escapes through your tailpipe as unburned vapor. That is because their spark is so narrow — only 35-thousandths of an inch wide — that it cannot possibly ignite all the fuel mixture in the cylinder. As plugs get older, their sparks get narrower and less efficient till they have to be replaced.

New Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters do a far better job of turning gasoline into power. Instead of a narrow spark, they send out a wide swath of flame that "walks" across a semi-conductor tip, fanning out in all directions and exploding far more fuel in the cylinder.

Proof That You Get Up To 30 Horsepower More

Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters look like spark plugs merely because they have to be screwed into the spark plug socket. But what they do is far different. Here's how to prove it:

1. **Run your car till it's fully warmed up.**
2. **Stop on a perfectly level stretch of road.**
3. **Put the car in Drive (1st gear with manual transmission), and see how fast the car rolls at idling speed.**
4. **Remove plugs and install Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters (a 10-minute job).**
5. **Now see how fast your car rolls at idling speed. You can expect it to go 4 TO 6 MILES PER HOUR FASTER without touching the gas pedal — dramatic proof that Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters increase engine RPMs by 100 to 150 with no increase in gas consumption. (At high speeds, RPMs increase by 300 to 350.)**

So, first thing, you can reduce the gas flow by adjusting the idling screw, and **start saving money before you've even driven a mile!**

(At the same time, you can make your air-to-gas mixture leaner. Fuel Igniters require only a 15:1 ratio instead of the conventional 9:1. It's a simple adjustment that you or your mechanic can make in one minute. It provides even greater economy.)

Start driving and you'll notice even more improvement — up to 30 more horsepower of acceleration power, climbing power, and passing power. All this while burning less gas!

SWITCH TO REGULAR

The next time your gas gauge gets near the "Empty" mark, tell the attendant to fill it up with REGULAR! Chances are you'll no longer need premium which costs four to eight cents more than regular gas.

And this second saving is only the beginning. Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters provide easier cold-weather starts . . . and that means less drain on your battery, and no drain on your patience as you try to get started.

NO REPLACING OR ADJUSTING EVER

The more you drive, the better your Fuel Igniters perform. They don't become eroded, wear out or require adjusting. And carbon build-up — the natural enemy of old fashioned plugs — actually makes fuel igniters perform better. Carbon becomes an additional carrier for the igniter's big jet flame.

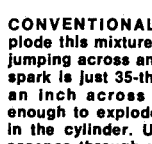
So there you have a third saving. One set of fuel igniters will last the life of your car!

THE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORDINARY SPARK PLUGS AND JET-FIRE FUEL IGNITERS

Your car's power comes from tiny explosions of gasoline vapor and air in your cylinders. The bigger the explosions, the faster you go.

SPARK PLUGS
NARROW SPARK

CONVENTIONAL PLUGS explode this mixture with a spark jumping across an air gap. The spark is just 35-thousandths of an inch across — not wide enough to explode all the fuel in the cylinder. Unburned gas escapes through your exhaust. In time, the electrodes become eroded and caked with carbon. The gap widens, the spark gets narrower, you lose more power, waste more fuel . . . and finally have to replace your plugs.



JET-FIRE FUEL IGNITER
WIDE SWATH OF FLAME

JET-FIRE FUEL IGNITERS use no sparks. Instead a fanning swath of flame walks across a semi-conductor bridge from one electrode to another, exploding far more fuel, getting far more power. There is no gap that can widen, and carbon deposits actually improve performance. They do not have to be adjusted or replaced—*ever!*

-Save $100 a Year With Jet-Fuel Igniters!

If you drive 15,000 miles, you can easily save:

- *$50 by switching to regular gas.*
- *$40 on your better mileage.*
- *$10 by not replacing plugs.*

ALSO AVAILABLE FOR BOATS, TRUCKS, TRACTORS MOTORCYCLES AND FOREIGN CARS!

Invented To Save Air Force Lives — Now They Can Save You Money

Jet-Fire Fuel Igniters were first developed to save airmen's lives. During World War II, there were times when more men were killed by spark plug malfunction than by enemy action. A failure-proof replacement was needed, and Fuel Igniters did the job. Both the Navy and Air Force have approved them for jet engine use.

Now at last they have been modified for automobile use. They won't save your life, but they can save you big money — up to $100 a year with ordinary driving.

Some day, all cars may come equipped with Fuel Igniters like these. But why wait when you can install a set yourself now. Just mail the coupon with the make and model of your car, and we'll rush you a set with full instructions. **Just $12.80 per set of 8, $9.60 per set of 6, $6.40 per set of 4.**

SEND FOR A SET OF JET-FIRE FUEL IGNITERS TODAY! — SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

You are protected by this
4-WAY GUARANTEE

1. GUARANTEED for the life of your car (or 30,000 miles) without cleaning, servicing or replacing.
2. GUARANTEED to increase miles/per/gallon of gas on regular gas!
3. GUARANTEED to increase horsepower, increase engine RPMs!
4. GUARANTEED to improve ease of starting and acceleration!

JAY NORRIS CORP., Dept. PO-3, 31 Hanse Ave., Freeport, N.Y. 11520

Please send me the following under your 4-way guarantee:

Enclosed is ☐ $12.80 for 8 Igniters ☐ $9.60 for 6 Igniters ☐ $6.40 for 4 Igniters

(Add $1 for postage and handling)

☐ For Boat Engine, $1.60 per Igniter

(Series # of boat)

_____ Year _____ Make _____ Model

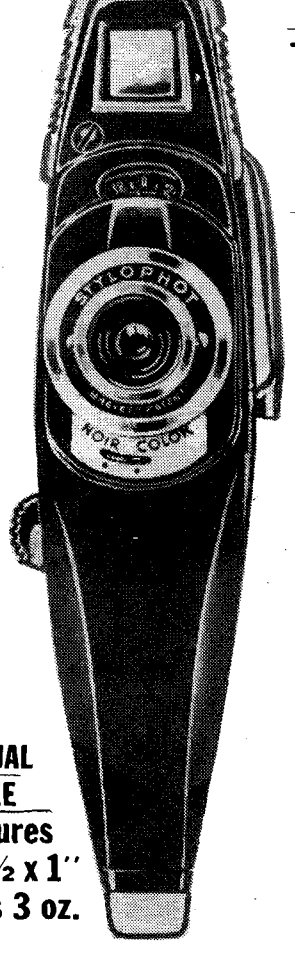
Print Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

AMAZING PEN-SIZE CAMERA OF THE FRENCH SURETÉ

CONFIDENTIAL POCKET CAMERA



ACTUAL SIZE
Measures 4 x 1½ x 1"
Weighs 3 oz.

- CLIPS INTO POCKET OR PURSE
- TAKES 18 BIG 2¼ x 2¼" B&W OR 18 COLOR IN 2 x 2" MOUNTS
- EASY TO USE • 1 YR. GUARANTEE
- FEATURES PREVIOUSLY AVAILABLE ONLY IN MODELS SELLING AT 10 x THE PRICE!

This is a remarkable little camera, a French invention first used by the Paris police. It is small, takes sharp pictures (just aim and shoot), automatically cocks as film is turned. Cost of film includes free processing and printing.

GREENLAND STUDIOS
1165 Greenland Bldg., Miami, Fla. 33147

Enclosed check or m.o. for $_____
___Pocket Cameras @ $11.95 (Add 45¢ post.)
___Rolls of Color @ $2.50 ___B&W @ $1.95ea.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____

STATE_____ ZIP_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Battle for Round Valley

Gov. Reagan must soon decide whether to O.K. Army Corps of Engineers plans to flood some 40,000 acres in California

By BILL SLOANE

Funny thing about Richard Wilson. He doesn't want 300 feet of water on his ranch house. A preposterous attitude, from the viewpoint of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It has decreed that Round Valley, on California's North Coast, shall become a huge reservoir, behind a 750-foot Army dam on the Eel River at Dos Rios.

While the Corps will take no nonsense from a small group of ranchers fighting to protect their land, some brass of the slide rule and desk legion have begun to wish they'd never heard of Richard Wilson, nor Elmer Bauer, nor the Round Valley Conservation League.

The thing is, Wilson and his friends *have* blocked the Dos Rios Dam project, at least temporarily. Whether their victory is fleeting or permanent, it should provide inspiration for others caught under the hobnails of the federal giant.

If you grew up on a farm 20 to 30 years ago, your first sight of Round Valley can make your spirit sing the good spring sounds of your youth. And it will break your heart, because it may yet be sacrificed on the altar of bureaucracy, to provide water for the lawns and bathtubs of Los Angeles, 600 miles away.

You find it by cutting inland from U.S. 101 north of Willits, and winding through the steep, rugged canyons of the Eel. You top a sudden rise, turn left in the middle of the California sky, and there it is below you, looking the way we like to think rural America still looks, while knowing that it doesn't except in a few isolated places like Round Valley.

It is 20,000 acres of alfalfa and corn and cattle, with lush meadows cut by sparkling streams that teem with salmon in the winter. Aging white frame ranch houses mark the turns in the road, guarded by fortress-like hay barns and massive valley oaks, 200 years old and a hundred feet high.

Across from an ancient, moss-covered split rail fence, somebody has planted 40 acres of new apple trees, eloquently defiant of the death sentence that hangs over the valley.

There are more than 1,200 people here. Most are ranchers, or work at the Georgia-Pacific lumber mill on the north side of the valley. There's a town—Covelo—with streets and schools and churches and stores and homes.

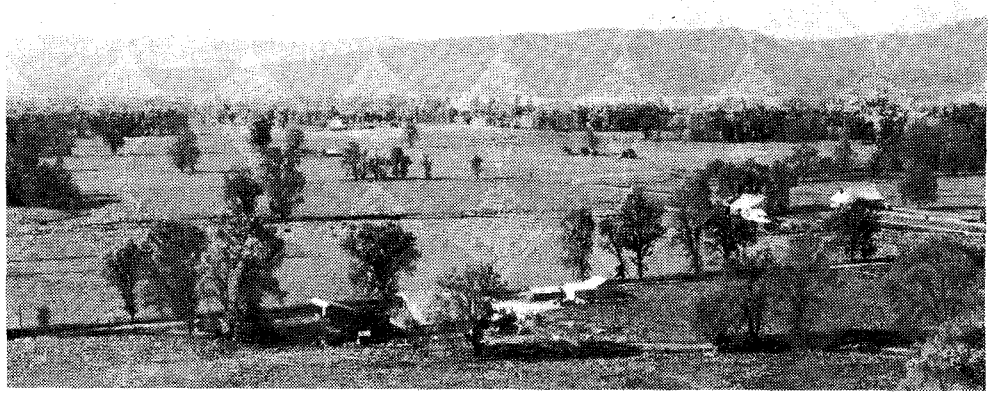
There are 350 Indians, mostly descendants of tribes driven into the valley at gunpoint by the Army 100 years ago. Others are remnants of the Yuki Indian civilization, believed to be the oldest in California, perhaps dating back 9,000 years. Nearly a thousand priceless Yuki archaeological sites will be destroyed if this becomes a reservoir.

All of it—the town, the ranches, the Indian land—is claimed under the divine right of the Army Corps to anything it wants. A pervasive dogma, but one that is being rejected in Round Valley.

Bill Sloane is the pen name of a California television news correspondent who has long followed the Round Valley controversy.

Since the National Flood Control Act of 1936, the Army Corps of Engineers has built $7 billion worth of dams and levees to control floods. Despite the fact that during that period annual flood damages have quadrupled, Congress has not bothered to consider seriously whether the program is faulty. Instead, it has vested the Army Corps with wider means of keeping its 30,000 civilian bureaucrats employed; it has authorized it to enter into water storage and water supply projects.

Big dams such as the one proposed for Dos Rios are becoming harder and harder for the Corps to justify, and once it has found one the Corps digs in and hangs on tenaciously, for good reason. The salaries of most of its civil works officials must be charged against a specific construction project.



A view of part of the Northern California area which will be inundated—displacing at least 1,500 persons if the federal bureaucrats have their way.

As Col. A. D. Wilder of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors told a Round Valley meeting, "We're just like a bunch of little boys. The bigger the dam, the happier we are."

The Round Valley Conservation League, led by ranchers Richard Wilson and Elmer Bauer, complains that Round Valley is to be sacrificed needlessly, to provide jobs for a generation of water engineers. The League makes a good case, and it has raised enough hell and enough serious questions that the project failed to be included in the "pork barrel" Public Works Bill of 1968. That gives the League at least until 1970 in which to fight, but with the Corps it is only the beginning.

Richard and Susan Wilson live in a small, tired ranch house on the east edge of the valley, where their two small sons and smaller daughter can grow up roaming the foothills of the Coast Range. Wilson runs a large cow herd and an ultra-modern feed-lot operation, and plans to be right there running it when his sons become men.

Thirty-five, lean, good-natured and tough, Wilson is the Dartmouth-educated son of a Los Angeles surgeon. He spurned a number of easy paths to a comfortable life, and instead took his pretty bride direct from a sorority house at Stanford to the wilds of Buck Mountain, in a sparsely settled range northeast of Covelo. Without modern comforts they fought the vagaries of backwoods cattle ranching and won. When their oldest son reached school age they moved to the valley and were plunged into a long, often forlorn fight against the Dos Rios Dam.

The Wilsons' closest ally in the valley, Elmer Bauer, brings to the fight an important attribute which Wilson lacks—impeccable credentials as a native son. White-haired, the sun and wind of 59 years have burned his face a permanent red. He speaks for four generations of Mendocino cattle ranching. While Wilson has put together an impressive statewide organization outside the valley, it is Bauer who has organized the ranchers into a tough, determined line of defense against the dam.

"It's immoral!" Bauer fairly shouted, glaring at me as he clenched a fistful of the mealy clay loam from his valley ranch.

"It's immoral to take this kind of land, the best ranching valley in the county, and ruin it so you can flush a few more toilets in Los Angeles!"

In that indignant statement Bauer voiced the essentials of the Dos Rios controversy. The Corps of Engineers, unable to justify Dos Rios Dam as a flood control measure, proposes to build it for water storage, supply 700,000 acre feet per year to the California Water Project, which in turn will function primarily to serve the Metropolitan Water District, a sprawling giant which provides water to most of Southern California and controls the water politics of the state.

In fighting the Dos Rios project Wilson and Bauer worked from two basic assumptions which may have been overlooked as the Corps scored victory after victory in similar battles around the country.

First, that government engineers are not infallible, even in their own field. Second, that in passing sentence on Round Valley they were making decisions that are economic, cultural, political, sociological and ethical in nature—the kinds of judgments in which engineers are not notably proficient.

Armed with this belief and a tiny campaign fund of $3,500, they put together the Round Valley Conservation League within the valley, and with the help of San Francisco attorney Lew Butler organized the statewide "Save the Eel River Association," with what might be termed a volunteer "truth squad" of economists, attorneys, geologists, public relations men and engineers, all willing to spend long hours for little or no pay in the belief that when a man fights for his land we all gain, even if he loses.

Butler and Wilson got their hands on a copy of the Army Corps' "feasibility report" for Dos Rios Dam, on which the Corps hoped to base its request to Congress for inclusion in the 1968 "pork barrel" bill. They sent the report to Prof. Gardner Brown, a resource economist for the University of Washington, for his analysis.

Brown's devastating 36-page review was made public at the same time as the Corps' plan was submitted to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in Washington, D.C. Using state and federal data, Brown concluded that the Dos Rios Dam would cost much more than the benefits being claimed for those outside the valley.

The Corps had contended early in its planning that the dam, which it says will cost $398 million, would return $1.60 in benefits for every dollar of construction cost. Before its report went to Washington it arbitrarily raised that benefit-cost ratio to $1.9/$1, leaving the cost unchanged.

However, with the Corps' own data, Brown arrived at a benefit-cost ratio of only 70 cents for each dollar spent. No congressman would dare to vote for such a project if that wasteful ratio were to be confirmed. It won't be, of course. The Corps' tactic is not to discuss specific criticisms such as those in the Brown review, but to retreat to the position that "we know more about this than anyone else, so how can you question us?"

Col. Frank Boerger, district engineer in charge of the Dos Rios project, put it this way:

"We have been in the business of formulating projects of this type for the last 30 years and in the business of navigation since 1824, and have quite a bit of confidence in the review criteria and processes we used."

It is a tribute to the stiff traditions of the Corps that the colonel is able to say that with a straight face. A 1963 study by E. G. Altouney of Stanford showed that federal agencies—mainly the Corps—had averaged *100 per cent underestimation* of costs on 167 flood control projects.

***More directly, the Corps and the* California Department of Water Resources differ by 100 per cent on the estimated value of property that would have to be purchased in Round Valley.**

The Corps says it's worth $12.5 million. The state says $25 million, and that estimate from a department not famous for *over*-estimating.

When the California Water Project was sold to the public in the rose-colored dreaming days of the Pat Brown administration, the voters were assured by the same Department of Water Resources that it could be built for $1.75 billion. Shortly after Gov. Reagan took office he named a panel of experts to check on financing of the Water Project and they found that the cost may have been underestimated by 30 per cent; that another $600 million may be needed to complete it.

Prof. Brown's analysis showed that the Army had ignored alternative water sources in computing its benefit-cost ratio, and had used the lowest possible cost estimates for transporting water

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from Round Valley to Los Angeles.

Brown contends that the water supply benefit from Dos Rios, computed by the Corps at $25 per acre foot, should be computed at $10 per acre foot. And the latter figure assumes a complete standstill in desalinization of sea water between now and 1985, the earliest year in which the Dos Rios water will be needed.

The cost of water delivered to Southern California depends on the cost of the reservoirs and conveyances needed to get it there. Spiraling interest rates mean the projected cost of the Dos Rios water increases almost every day. Estimates now range up to $60 per acre foot, in order to meet bond amortization costs now anticipated to reach nearly $2 billion during the hundred-year useful life of the dam and tunnel system.

An August 1968 report from DWR Southern District Engineer James Doody shows that for just over $20 per acre foot, hundreds of thousands of acre feet of used water could be reclaimed, purified, stored in existing ground water basins and re-used. Doody's report says 500,000 acre feet per year could be added to the Southern California water supply in that manner by the year 2015. This possibility is totally ignored in the Corps' feasibility report.

The Corps assigns to flood control 10 per cent of the benefits it claims would accrue from Dos Rios Dam. Its report recalls the historic tragedy of 1964, when the Eel killed 19 persons and destroyed a number of small communities downstream from Dos Rios. The flood crest at Fernbridge in that flood was 33 feet.

But the Corps' own report makes it clear that Dos Rios Dam would have lowered that flood crest by only two feet under similar conditions. This is because the major flow that caused the 1964 flood damage came from tributaries below Dos Rios.

Thus, in exchange for flooding 1,500 persons from their homes in Round Valley, the Eel Canyon communities might receive the dubious comfort of being wiped out by a 31-foot flood crest rather than a 33-foot one.

In its feasibility report the Army Corps had estimated the average annual flow of water past the dam site to be approximately one million acre feet per year. To support this flow rate it referred to measurements taken from 1911 to 1960.

Wilson's group pointed out that there were no gauging stations at Dos Rios until the 1950s. Flow figures from the earlier years would have had to be from stations downstream, below the confluences with dozens of erratic tributaries. Since every foot of water is accounted for in the Corps' feasibility report, the opponents have demanded to know what effect a 20 per cent error in flow estimation might have on the benefit-cost ratio.

These are a few of the hundreds of questions concerning the Dos Rios project which are being asked publicly by the statewide SERA. Chances are they would not have been asked were it not for the ranchers' decision to fight.

For years the people of Covelo have lived under the shadow of a federal dam threat, and yet there was great reluctance toward joining Wilson and Bauer when they announced their intention of fighting against it.

There remain a goodly number in Round Valley who are angry at Wilson for his opposition. They have been persuaded by the Corps that an Army victory is inevitable, and that resistance merely postpones the day when they'll be paid for their property and can begin anew, somewhere else.

Several Covelo businessmen view the Corps' proposal to flood the valley as an opportuity to sell out of unfavorable ecnomic circumstances that have plagued most isolated ranching communities in California.

This is an attitude which has been promoted by the Corps for years, notwithstanding the pious protestations of Col. Boerger, who looked me squarely in the eye and declared, "We never get into these projects except on the request of Congress. The Corps doesn't care whether this dam is built. We have too many other things to worry about."

Army agents have been in Covelo repeatedly, propagandizing in favor of the project which has yet to receive initial congressional consideration. Boerger personally has encouraged pro-dam valley residents who have organized to combat Wilson's group.

After Round Valley's Indian Council had announced its opposition to the dam in May 1968, Col. Boerger arranged for Col. A. D. Wilder of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors to meet with the Indians in order to persuade them to change their position. It was at that meeting that Col. Wilder came up with his "bunch of little boys" simile in describing the Corps' joy over big dams.

On the following night Col. Wilder addressed what was to have been a closed meeting to which only supporters of the dam were to be admitted. But opponents of the project milled angrily outside, filling the sidewalk. At last the owner of the hardware store where the meeting was convened, advised the Army Corps officers to make the meeting a public one, and the opponents were then allowed to voice their objections.

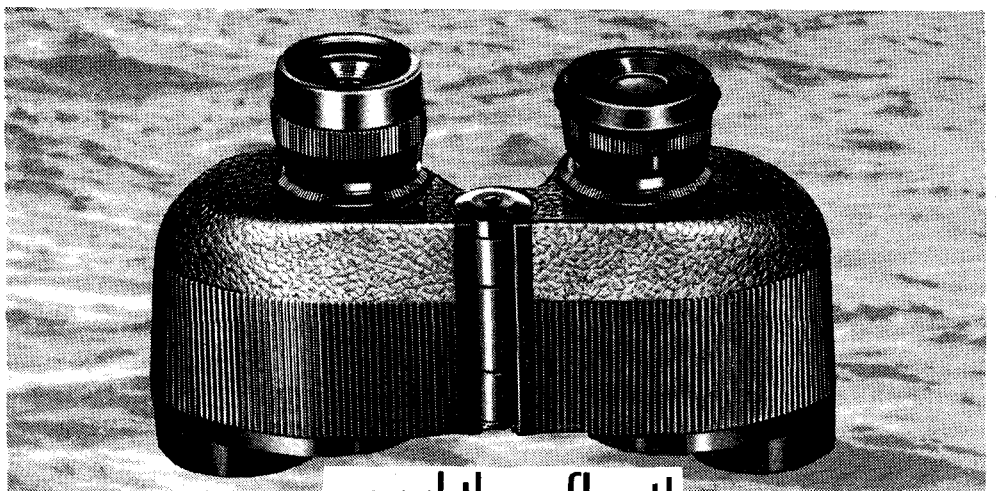
In June 1968, Col. Boerger attempted to arrange a private meeting with Indian Council President Norman Whipple, to discuss the Council's opposition to the dam. Whipple said he would meet with Boerger only if the Council's attorney was present. Boerger declined.

Before the Round Valley Conservation League was formed, a number of Indian ranchers viewed a history of futile protests against federal exploitation, sighed philosophically and prepared to accept whatever the Army was disposed to offer. But what is offered so offended these independent, land-owning citizens that they changed their minds.

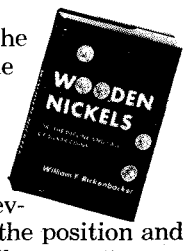
For every acre of fertile valley floor occupied by an Indian family, the free-

(Continued on next page

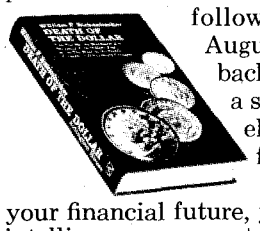
Why Not Wear A
"Help Your Police Fight Crime"
BUMPER STICKER AS A BANNER OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP?
Everything else has failed. Why not now try psychology? Boost police morale? Restore respect, restraint and civic responsibility?
Postpaid 100 for $8., 1,000 for $60., 2,000 for $100.
WRITE: HELP YOUR POLICE FIGHT CRIME
406 Perpetual Bldg., Silver Spring, Md. 20910


...and they float!
The completely sealed fiberglass body of our streamlined, 8 x 30 Steiner Prism Binoculars is impervious to water, steam, vapors and utterly stable under extreme temperatures. And, what's more—they float! 10-lens, 4-prism, fully coated optics provide crisp, closely corrected image and great depth of field at all distances (357' at 1000 yds.). Individual focus, built-in rubber cups (for eyeglass wearers), and soft, zippered strap-case make them ideal for hunters, yachtsmen, travelers... and anyone prone to drop things overboard!
☐ Send me the Steiner 8 x 30 Floating Binoculars. I enc. $60.95 ($59.95 plus $1 for post. & ins.). Return in two wks. if not delighted. (Calif. add 5%).
Mail to: 584 Washington Street, San Francisco, California 94111
NAME
ADDRESS
ZIP
haverhill's
HE-0503

RICKENBACKER TELLS IT "like it will be"



In 1966, in his book *Wooden Nickels,* Rickenbacker forecast the end of silver coinage in the U.S. and the imminent rise in the price of silver — (You could have made a small fortune if you followed Rickenbacker's advice then.) In August 1968, the prophetic Mr. Rickenbacker published *Death of the Dollar,* a survival blueprint for the investor. His revelations on money, the gold outflow and the position and future of the dollar have proven uncannily accurate.



To protect your savings, build your equity and secure your financial future, you need the kind of forethought and intuitive intelligence represented by William F. Rickenbacker.

YOU NEED THE "RICKENBACKER REPORT"

Having correctly foreseen the rise of silver in *Wooden Nickels* and the gyrations of gold in *Death of the Dollar* Mr. Rickenbacker can be considered not only authoritative, but particularly attuned to market trends. His expert sources of information in the sensitive areas of money, business and politics keep him constantly abreast and often ahead of the subtlest moves.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD NOT TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE RICKENBACKER REPORT

- To protect yourself against the economic conditions that are subtly gutting your savings and that will soon affect the whole climate of investment.
- To know what to do — before it becomes too late to do anything.

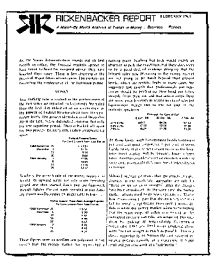
BONUS OFFER: "Everyman's Guide to Market Mania"
A soon-to-be-published guide-book on playing the market successfully by William F. Rickenbacker. Free with your paid-up year's subscription to the Rickenbacker Report.

Written for the plunger, the investor or the neophyte, it outlines in easy-to-read, understandable fashion the rudiments of turning a dollar into dollars. In 10,000 words or less, Mr. Rickenbacker sees you (the investor) as you don't see yourself and tells you how to get on with the business of making money. He evaluates the psychological implications to investing, the importance of timing, the long-term investment vs. the short term, special situations, "step" buying and "step" selling and many other essential elements that can build your profits and cut your losses.

A copy of "Everyman's Guide to Market Mania" will be reserved for you upon receipt of your paid-up yearly subscription to the Rickenbacker Report.

To keep your peace of mind . . . to build your equity — do something about it now — subscribe to the Rickenbacker Report. The $108.00 per year charge may be the cheapest, most important investment you can make for yourself and your family's future. Mail the coupon below with your check of $108.00 today!

RICKENBACKER REPORT CORPORATION
Box 1000 • Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. 10510



Gentlemen: Yes — start my subscription now for the RICKENBACKER REPORT. I understand that if I am not completely satisfied, I may cancel my subscription within 30 days and receive a full refund.

NAME
STREET
CITY STATE

☐ Here's my $108.00 check for one-year subscription of 12 monthly issues. . . . Reserve my copy of "Everyman's Guide to Market Mania."
☐ Bill me for one-year subscription. (Bonus not applicable)
☐ $30.00 enclosed for 3-month trial.

I am considering a subscription to your service. Meanwhile I am enclosing a check for the following:
☐ $4.95 enclosed for copy of Wooden Nickels.
☐ $5.95 enclosed for copy of Death of the Dollar.

TAX DEDUCTIBLE — If you itemize tax deductions, this service can qualify as a tax deductible expense, as information for investment decisions.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(*Continued from preceding page*)
spending Feds were to give the family two acres of worthless, barren rocks on the spiny ridgetops that surround the valley. Conceding that the exchange land was worthless agriculturally, the Corps suggested that the Indians would prosper by selling hot dogs and renting rowboats to the white man.

"They'll be sitting atop one of the great recreational areas of the West," argued Col. Boerger in his San Francisco office. "We foresee seven million visitor days per year at Round Valley Reservoir. The motel, restaurant and recreation potential is almost unlimited."

So "unlimited" is the recreation potential in this remote region, totally removed from California's population centers, that neither the State Department of Parks and Recreation nor the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors would touch it. Both flatly rejected the idea of developing the recreation area which the Army Corps had included to help its benefit-cost ratio.

The state experts, skeptical of the Corps' flow data, expressed concern that it might take as long as 30 years to fill the reservoir. They also estimated that the *drawdown* of water being transported southward during the dry season could leave a 150-foot strip of muddy slope between the high and low water lines every summer.

Nor had the Army Corps proposed any means of warming the climate in Round Valley, where a May freeze is not considered remarkable. It's a region of good valley land and strong people, but it just isn't vacation country.

The matriarch of a fine Indian family, Vivian Frazier, squinted at the hilltops in the late afternoon sun.

"There ain't nothing up there but acorns and rattlesnakes," she observed. "And damned few acorns."

Mrs. Frazier led her family into the Round Valley Conservation League. Other Indian families followed, and soon were among the most effective spokesmen for saving the valley.

Reagan administration officials in Sacramento, seeking to balance fairly the contending forces of the southern water users and the northern areas of origin, found they had to reconsider some assumptions carried over as water doctrine from the Pat Brown days, when tax money flowed like Sierra spring water.

One such assumption was that North Coast residents were resigned to yielding control of their most precious resource to the federal government and the Metropolitan Water District.

As late as Dec. 8, 1967, Water Resources Director William Gainelli had declared:

"It is apparent today that the Northern California opposition that marked the battle to authorize the State Water Project in 1959-60 has largely evaporated. North Coastal interests, in fact, are eager for rapid development of their own water supplies for export, because of the benefit resulting from such action."

Six months later Elmer Bauer made public a poll which he personally had conducted among Round Valley families. Each of the valley's 676 adult property owners was asked, "Are you for or against the inundation of Round Valley?"

Four hundred ninety-one were opposed. Sixty-one favored it. Sixty-eight declined to state.

Although Col. Boerger had stated publicly that the Indians of Round Valley no longer opposed the dam, 107 Indian adults stated their opposition, two were for the dam, and nine declined to say.

Soon the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors spoke out against the dam. In a resolution sent to the state legislature, they described the project as "extremely detrimental to the county . . . resulting in a loss of 15 per cent of the country's agricultural land."

The Mendocino County Farm Bureau had passed a similar resolution.

A hundred miles away, residents of Trinity County, already too familiar with the blessings of a federal reservoir —Clair Engle Lake—which becomes a barren, muddy wasteland every summer, joined the Round Valley fight. They have formed the North Coast Rivers Association, to unite residents of the Eel, Trinity, Smith and Klamath River basins, all targets for future Corps projects if Dos Rios is approved. The new organization has a simple motto: No More Dams.

United States Rep. Donald Clausen listened sensitively to the growing demand for a revaluation of the Dos Rios proposal and declined to give the project his endorsement. Without it the proposal failed to receive congressional consideration.

But the Corps and the MWD interests persist, and great pressure is building now for official support of the project by the Reagan administration. The focal point of that pressure is Resources Agency Director Norman Livermore.

A rational conservationist and a longtime Sierra packer, Livermore is not a man to be pushed around. Viewing the unresolved conflicts on the North Coast, Livermore firmly resisted a request by Col. Boerger that he issue a letter supporting the dam, for inclusion in the 1968 "pork barrel" bill. Later he sternly refuted an assertion by Col. Boerger that the state *had* given its blessing to the Dos Rios project.

Without rejecting it outright, Livermore has raised scores of questions that go beyond the engineering aspects of the project, and refused to be rushed into approving it without forthright answers.

Soon—perhaps within the next two weeks—Gov. Reagan will face one of his most difficult decisions. Since congressional approval is possible only with state aquiescence, it is up to the governor to decide whether to flood Round Valley to meet the legitimate water needs of Southern California.

The governor has refused to be pressed into a hasty judgment, and has promised that all the conflicting points of view will be heard. Such conflicts exist within the Reagan administration, as well as outside it.

Water Resources Director Gianelli wants the project approved. One of the country's most highly regarded water engineers, he is convinced that Dos Rios is an essential part of the orderly development of the state's resources.

Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke, on the other hand, has said that "right now I'd vote against it."

Reinecke believes the state should first explore all possible alternatives, including desalinization of sea water and reclamation of waste water, before forcing 1,500 persons to abandon their homes and livelihood.

The State Water Commission is for the dam. The State Parks and Recreation Commission is against it.

The state legislature also is divided. The Assembly Water Committee, greatly influenced by the giant Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, voted approval of the Dos Rios project without dissent.

But the Senate Water Committee did not. Its nine members were divided, four in favor of the project, five against. Of the five who opposed it, four were from Southern California, the thirsty region supposedly benefiting from the project.

In a joint statement the opposing members cited a recent—and exciting—scientific development. Research by Dr. Robert Rex of the University of California at Riverside indicates that heat escaping from geothermal "stream wells" in the Imperial Valley can be captured and used to supply Southern California with desalted water for a thousand years.

Dr. Rex says the cost of the energy for the distillation process "would be negligible, lowering the cost of the fresh water obtained by 30 per cent to 40 per cent."

The dissenting senators, viewing the skyrocketing cost of massive water storage and transportation systems such as Dos Rios, believe the state should postpone approval at least until it examines the merit of Dr. Rex's research.

But more telling than the scientific and economic arguments have been the forceful human arguments of Republican conservative H. R. (Bill) Richardson of Arcadia, one of the Southern Californians opposing the dam.

"The main reason is a simple one," Sen. Richardson declared. "That is, government was not created, in my humble opinion, to be the destroyer of the rights of the citizens no matter how noble the proposed project may be. I have not been able to buy the concept 'the greatest good for the greatest number' when in the process it means trampling upon the rights of minorities, whether they be racial, ethnic or happen to reside in a small valley which stands in the way of a large water project.

"I defy anyone in Southern California who is so interested in water to talk to these people, see their valley and then still feel the water that Southern California would receive at this price is worth it. I think not."

In material terms Round Valley is not so grand. Not in the terms with which governments are used to dealing. But the strength of spirit spreading from the valley can be monumental, if its people win their battle for existence.

It would be the first time that a determined group of citizens succeeded in permanently blocking the Corps of Engineers from a site on which it has trained its political guns. In the three years from 1967 to 1970 this single federal agency will have flooded an area equal in size to the state of Maryland, unless it is stopped. It will be hard to see Round Valley destroyed without the thought that perhaps here was the place to stop it.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

EMPLOYMENT OFFER

We are seeking a bright and aggressive young man with a background in management, business, accounting or related fields. Must be confident of ability to eventually assume management responsibilities. Our man will be a self-starter who is interested in, and well informed about, politics and conservatism. Washington, D.C. area. Give us complete details about your personal history, education, work experience, and salary requirements. Replies confidential. Box HE 191.

INVESTMENTS

The V & K Investment Letter: Recommendations on high-quality growth stocks to buy now and hold. Stock investment course. Send check to V & K Investments, Inc., P.O. Box 2314, San Francisco, Calif. 94126. $23 per year, $12.50 for six months, $7 for three months. Subscription not assignable.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale or Rent. Oceanfront condominium apartment, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. Short drive Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington. Ferry ride away from Cape May. Two bedrooms, two baths, carpet, pool, sauna. Fully furnished. Rental income potential $3,600 per season. Excellent tax shelter. $45,000 and assume large first trust. Rental $300 per week. By owner, Human Events, Box 192.

Quiet, peaceful, Southern Utah Mountain Valley. Level rich fertile land. 5 acres with water and mineral rights, surveys, roads, utilities: $1,500 cash or terms. Western Lands, Human Events Dept., P.O. Box 17407, Holladay, Utah 84117, (801) 278-1545.

Summer Homes, beach front. Old lime Connecticut Summer season, $2,000, excellent bathing. Franklin Oil Co., Kensington, Conn.

SCHOOLS

Manahath: A conservative Christian training center, offering three and four year-programs in Bible, Theology and Christian education and conservative Americanism. . .training for the Christian ministry, the mission field and Christian Day School teaching. For further information write to Manahath, 1111 N. Juniata St., Hollidaysburg, Pa. 16648

VACATIONS

Vacation. Come to the tropical, fully modern, Matecumbe Resort Motel, Florida Keys. Box 287E, Islamorada, Fla. 33036

Serene outer island, 10 miles at sea, a **quiet 14-guest inn.** Private baths, gas heat. The Golden Gull, Box H, Monhegan Island, Maine 04852

TRAVEL

Science Study, Europe. College credit, Summer 1969. One-week units. ESC, Box 854, Corvallis, Ore. 97330

MISCELLANEOUS

The Libertarian: Laissez-faire economics, romantic esthetics; a rational philosophy applied to contemporary culture. One year (12 issues)—$5. Sample on request. **The Libertarian**, Box 36, Wenonah, N.J. 08090

MUSICAL

A Love Affair With the Piano! Master lessons through correspondence. Beginners, rusty intermediates. Age no barrier. Cameo Studio, 25 H Cameo Road, Levittown, Pa. 19057

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Narcotics Menace

By REP. CATHERINE MAY (R.-Wash.)

Until now, the federal government's efforts to cope with the menace of narcotics have been totally inadequate. Last year, the federal government spent $26 million to investigate and control illegal drug traffic—by far the smallest budget of any federal crime control effort and less than what the federal government spends on enforcing alcohol and tobacco regulations.

I believe the federal government must wage a full-scale attack on the deadly menace of narcotics, and it must do so now. Only the federal government can stop the illegal importation and wholesaling of narcotics. Organized crime operates a nationwide network which transcends state and local enforcement jurisdictions. A major increase in the number of investigative agents is essential. We should double the number of investigative agents of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and we should triple the number of customs agents of the Customs Bureau. Congress should enact an Addiction Treatment Assistance Act authorizing federal grants of up to 75 per cent, with a minimum of red tape, to states and municipalities of addiction treatment facilities. The National Institute of Mental Health should establish a comprehensive program of research and development in new methods of treatment of addiction, including those involving use of methadone or other synthetic drugs designed to eliminate physiological dependence on narcotics.

Regardless of the size of the community in which you live, drug addiction can become a devastating problem. The time to act is now.

Student Disorders

By REP. MARIO BIAGGI (D.-N.Y.)

In the context of our President's statement of position on March 23 informing the nation that the problem of campus disorders should be left to the colleges and universities, the administrators of these institutions must understand that weakness will not conquer strength. They must also understand completely that the pursuit of intellectual freedom is genuine and idealistic only when it is accomplished within the framework of the laws of our society. They must react swiftly and sternly for the singular purpose of ending as fast as possible within the process of the law any illegal campus disorders that might arise. Too much is at stake to do otherwise.

House Passes GOP-Backed Education Bill

Following is the 235-to-184 rollcall vote by which the House of Representatives on April 23 adopted the substitute elementary and secondary education authorization bill offered by Democratic Rep. Edith Green (Ore.), which extends the federal aid to education measure only two years instead of the five years favored by liberals. An "aye" vote supported President Nixon's position.

DEMOCRATS FOR: 60

Abbitt
Abernethy
Andrews (Ala.)
Aspinall
Baring
Bennett
Bevill
Brinkley
Burleson (Tex.)
Cabell
Caffery
Casey
Chappell
Colmer
Daniel (Va.)
Davis (Ga.)
Dowdy
Downing
Fisher
Flowers
Flynt
Fountain
Fuqua
Galifianakis
Garmatz
Gettys
Giaimo
Green (Ore.)
Griffin
Hagan
Haley
Henderson
Ichord
Jarman
Jones (N. C.)
Landrum
Lennon
Long (La.)
McMillan
Mahon
Mann
Marsh
Montgomery
Nichols
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman
Pike
Poage
Rarick
Roberts
Rogers (Fla.)
Satterfield
Sikes
Stephens
Stuckey
Taylor
Teague (Tex.)
Ullman
Waggonner
Whitten

Andrews (N. D.)
Arends
Ashbrook
Ayres
Beall (Md.)
Belcher
Bell (Calif.)
Berry
Betts
Biester
Blackburn
Bow
Bray
Brock
Broomfield
Brotzman
Brown (Mich.)
Brown (Ohio)
Broyhill (N. C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan
Burke (Fla.)
Burton (Utah)
Bush
Byrnes (Wis.)
Cahill
Camp
Carter
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clausen, Don
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Collier
Collins
Conable
Conte
Corbett
Coughlin
Cowger
Cramer
Davis (Wis.)
Dellenback
Denney
Dennis
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan
Dwyer
Edwards (Ala.)
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Findley
Fish
Ford, Gerald
Foreman
Frelinghuysen
Frey
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Hall
Hammerschmidt
Hansen (Idaho)
Harsha
Harvey
Hastings
Heckler (Mass.)
Hogan
Hosmer
Hunt
Hutchinson
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas
Keith
King
Kleppe
Kuykendall
Kyl
Landgrebe
Langen
Latta
Lipscomb
Lloyd
Lujan
Lukens
McClory
McCloskey
McClure
McCulloch
McDade
McDonald (Mich.)
McEwen
McKneally
MacGregor
Mailliard
Martin
Mathias
Mayne
Meskill
Michel
Miller (Ohio)
Minshall
Mize
Mizell
Morse
Morton
Mosher
Myers
Nelsen
O'Konski
Pelly
Pettis
Pirnie
Poff
Pollock
Price (Tex.)
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Reid (Ill.)
Reifel
Rhodes
Riegle
Robison
Roth
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
Ruth
Sandman
Schadeberg
Scherle
Schneebeli
Schwengel
Scott
Sebelius
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith (Calif.)
Smith (N. Y.)
Snyder
Springer
Stafford
Stanton
Steiger (Ariz.)
Steiger (Wis.)
Taft
Teague (Calif.)
Thompson (Ga.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Utt
Vander Jagt
Wampler
Watkins
Watson
Weicker
Whalley
Whitehurst
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wold
Wyatt
Wydler
Wylie
Wyman
Zion
Zwach

REPUBLICANS FOR: 175

Adair
Anderson (Ill.)

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 175

Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Alexander
Anderson (Calif.)
Anderson (Tenn.)
Annunzio
Ashley
Barrett
Biaggi
Bingham
Blanton
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Brooks
Brown (Calif.)
Burke (Mass.)
Burlison (Mo.)
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Carey
Celler
Chisholm
Clark
Clay
Cohelan
Conyers
Corman
Daddario
Daniels (N. J.)
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dorn
Dulski
Eckhardt
Edmondson
Edwards (Calif.)
Eilberg
Evans (Colo.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Feighan
Flood
Foley
Ford, William
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton (Tenn.)
Gallagher
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Gray
Green (Pa.)
Griffiths
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen (Wash.)
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Hechler (W. Va.)
Helstoski
Hicks
Holifield
Howard
Hull
Hungate
Jacobs
Joelson
Johnson (Calif.)
Jones (Ala.)
Jones (Tenn.)
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kee
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Koch
Kyros
Leggett
Long (Md.)
Lowenstein
McCarthy
McFall
Macdonald (Mass.)
Madden
Matsunaga
Meeds
Mikva
Miller (Calif.)
Mills
Minish
Mink
Mollohan
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Moss
Murphy (Ill.)
Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
Obey
O'Hara
Olsen
O'Neill (Mass.)
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Podell
Powell
Preyer (N. C.)
Price (Ill.)
Pryor (Ark.)
Pucinski
Randall
Rees
Reuss
Rodino
Rogers (Colo.)
Ronan
Rooney (N. Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Scheuer
Shipley
Sisk
Slack
Smith (Iowa)
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Symington
Thompson (N. J.)
Tiernan
Tunney
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waldie
Watts
White
Wilson, Charles
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young
Zablocki

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 9

Button
Fulton (Pa.)
Gude
Halpern
Horton
Reid (N. Y.)
Ruppe
Saylor
Whalen

NOT VOTING: 13

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• The Nixon Administration won its first major legislative victory last week when the House voted 235 to 184 to **extend elementary and secondary school aid** for only two years. House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Carl Perkins had wanted a five-year extension, while Administration forces were insistent on two years; the House Democratic leadership then offered a three-year compromise bill for a floor vote. This was defeated 203 to 152 and the Nixon proposal was approved. The basic education aid measure must now go to the Senate, where committee hearings are due to begin shortly. (See rollcall on this page.)

• The Administration's design for a **Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system** continues to wend its way through the Senate's committee structure. The Foreign Relations Committee, its disarmament subcommittee having concluded its hearings, will be considering the program shortly, while the Armed Services Committee is now in the process of winding up its own round of hearings. The fate of the ABM once it reaches the Senate floor—probably in the first two weeks of May—remains a crystal ball situation, with both sides claiming a balance of votes.

• The Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee on International Finance has begun hearings on a bill, introduced by Chairman Edmund Muskie (D.-Maine), designed to **liberalize U.S. trade with Communist nations** (S 1940). The major thrust of the bill would be to remove the restrictions on the President over what he may authorize to be traded with Eastern European nations. Currently goods which may be of "economic and military significance" are barred from trade with the East; the Muskie bill would remove the "economic" restriction, barring only items that are "capable of a significant military application which would prove detrimental to the national security and welfare of the United States."

• House conservatives are lining up behind a measure introduced by Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) to **limit individual farm subsidy payments** to a maximum of $20,000 (HR 8773), legislation designed—at least in part—to improve the competitive position of the small farmer now in danger of being gobbled up by huge corporate farms. A similar bill was killed in both the House and Senate last year, primarily due to opposition from LBJ's agriculture secretary, Orville Freeman. In the Senate this year, Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) is considering introducing a subsidy restriction either as a separate bill or as an amendment to other legislation. One fact sure to be noted by both Williams and Findley: five large farms are now receiving over $1 million each in subsidy payments.

• Congress is continuing to give the upcoming **1970 U.S. census** a close scrutiny, despite Census Bureau assurances that all is in order (see **Human Events**, March 29). Sen. Herman Talmadge (D.-Ga.), whose Joint Congressional Economic subcommittee will hold census hearings the first part of May, has said his group will concentrate on whether or not personal inquiries on the census questionnaire are important enough to warrant "intrusion into the private affairs of our citizens." In the House, a Post Office and Civil Service Committee subgroup will hold public hearings on the census in California May 16-19. Also in the lower chamber, Rep. Jackson Betts (R.-Ohio) has already introduced legislation (HR 20) that would throw out most of the personal questions on the census form; Betts' bill now has the support of over 130 other House members, representing both parties.

• The **revised budget for fiscal 1970** (year ending June 30, 1970) submitted to Congress by President Nixon calls for total federal expenditures of $192.9 billion, a reduction of $4 billion from the proposed budget sent to Congress by ex-President Johnson last January. The Nixon budget foresees a "surplus" of $5.8 billion as a result of domestic spending reductions of $2.9 billion and defense cutbacks totaling $1.1 billion. Despite this anti-inflation attempt by the Administration, House fiscal potentate Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), whose Ways and Means Committee handles all spending bills, says it is not "strong enough action to offset the present inflationary pressures." Mills' proposed solution: cut another $5 billion, perhaps in the form of a law imposing a spending ceiling on the Administration.

• Nixon Nemesis Carl Perkins (D.-Ky.) has begun the final round of hearings in his personal effort to outflank the Administration on **amendments to the poverty program**. Opposed to Nixon's call for a one-year extension of the "War on Poverty" and a shift of four programs (including the Job Corps and Head Start) from OEO, Perkins has already held hearings before his House Education and Labor Committee to build up public sentiment against these proposals. Last week he convened an Ad Hoc Hearing Task Force to provide a platform for further anti-Nixon poverty testimony. Perkins has also prepared a bill (HR 513) which would grant a five-year extension to the poverty program and his committee is expected to clear it soon.

• Having been unanimously recommended for a post on the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) by a special subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the **appointment of Otto F. Otepka** now moves to the whole committee, where approval—under the guidance of Chairman James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.)—is also reasonably assured. The real battle over Otepka's confirmation may come on the Senate floor, where the anti-anti-Communist bloc is thinking of waging a campaign to obstruct Otepka's selection.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why the Foreign Money Crisis Could Trigger the Next Depression

AND HOW YOU CAN PROTECT YOUR LIFE SAVINGS

If economist William F. Rickenbacker is right, there may be little time left to convert your holdings to a form that can withstand the coming financial holocaust. In DEATH OF THE DOLLAR, he explains with cool — no, bone-chilling — logic, why he thinks the depression must come. Then he reasons out the steps (the very few steps) that you can take to protect the assets you've accumulated.

WHAT A NIGHTMARE! You lose your job or business. You see the value of your stocks or property drop by half overnight. You lose most of your savings. In effect, you must pay twice as much for your mortgage or car loan, *and you can't get any further credit!* The trouble is, this may not just be a bad dream; it could be a FACT.

According to Rickenbacker, *the stage is already set for the worst depression in American history.* It is the current gold crisis that will trigger the holocaust. Nobody knows exactly how and when; it could be next year or maybe next week. But strike it will, says Rickenbacker, *probably with no more warning than what you are reading right now!*

Step by step, the author explains why. He shows how our gold reserves are tied to our international balance of payments. With plain horse-sense reasoning, he shows why all the financial parachutes and fire extinguishers that the government has laced through our money system will prove to be *frauds* when the chips are down.

Does FDIC insurance on your savings account make you feel secure? At this very moment the FDIC can pay no more than $1 for every $100 of yours it has insured! Are you impressed when the Federal Reserve "monetizes the debt"? Rickenbacker shows how this can take a $100 debt, turn it into a $600 credit and skyrocket the cost of milk and eggs. Does $10 billion in gold sound like plenty of "reserves"? It's less than half of what we had just a few years ago — and it now is supposed to support *four times more* in short-term loans to the U.S. How long will foreign countries continue to accept our notes — our promise to pay in gold — *when they know we soon may have no gold?*

Above all—Rickenbacker shows why Wall Street and the entire financial community can be *expected* to be caught napping when the hurricane strikes. (Their slumber is almost a required ingredient.)

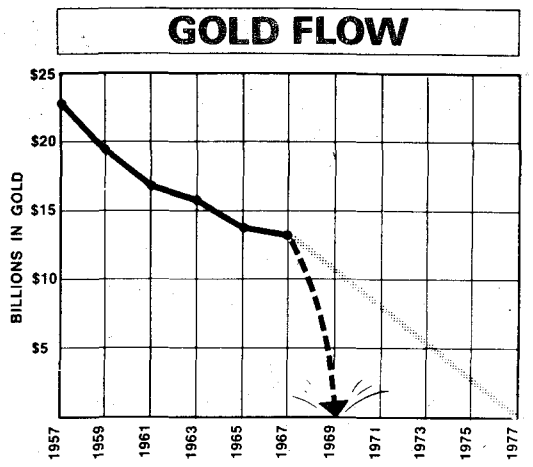
How You May AVOID Financial Disaster

If a reading of Rickenbacker's analysis makes sense to you, you'll want to know what steps to take as a hedge against the trouble ahead. The author analyzes all the major investment possibilities — stocks, bonds, convertibles, real estate, cash savings, art treasures, etc. — showing which types of holdings you may want to avoid, which are more likely to provide you with a crash helmet.

Please understand, *this is not a tip sheet in book form.* There is no "sell Tweedledum and buy Tweedledee" advice. This is a financial analysis written in plain (and graceful) English. Any high school student can understand it. The purpose is to show the average investor what *really* is going on in the world of international finance so that he can make more knowledgeable decisions about his current and future investments.

Risk-Free Examination

Send for a copy without risking a penny. If not pleased with it, simply mail it back within 30 days of delivery and you will receive a refund in full *plus extra money* to reimburse you for return postage. Mail coupon below with $4.95 to your bookseller or: Arlington House, Publishers, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. 10801.



THE CHART TELLS THE STORY. Black line shows loss of gold reserves since 1957 as foreigners cash in dollars for gold. Grey line projects loss of remaining gold by 1977 IF rate of loss stays the same. But the outflow is sure to speed up. Reason: we continue to spend far more dollars than we can redeem in gold. Broken line shows what will happen as nervous creditors lose confidence and "rush" our government in a panic to "get their gold before it's too late". Then the U.S. must stop redeeming dollars for gold or run out of gold — thus driving the price way up and cutting the dollar's buying power. Will it happen this month? In 1969? 1970? No one knows; it could happen any time now.

Undeveloped Real Estate		Natural Resources
Gems	Prepayment of Debt	Currency
Gold Stocks*	Art and Antiques	Metals
Common Stocks	Preferred Stocks	Bonds
Savings Accounts	Developed Real Estate	

** Don't jump to any conclusions*

Only 2 or 3 of the above investments will weather the coming financial storm, according to Rickenbacker. Every expert who saw this chart before publication of the book guessed wrong. When Rickenbacker explained the reasoning behind his choices, every expert ended up agreeing with the author!

HOW TO GET THIS BOOK FREE!

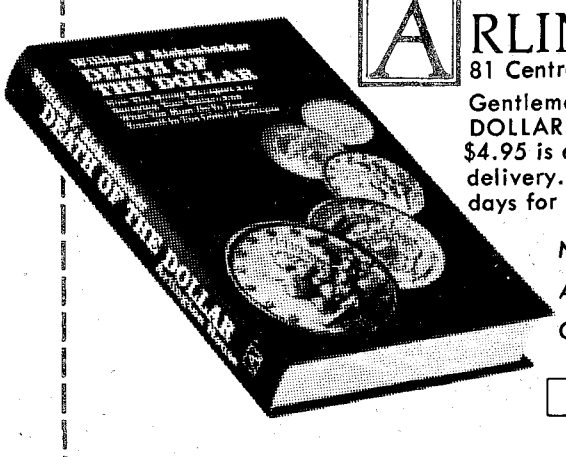
Would you prefer us to send you this book free? You can get a free copy by joining Arlington House's affiliated company, the Conservative Book Club. Your only obligation as a member is to accept 3 books from among the 40 to be offered by the Club over the next 15 months, after which you may resign at any time. Membership entitles you to a free subscription to the monthly Club Bulletin, plus the opportunity to buy any Club book at 20% to 75% off retail price plus shipping. If you accept the monthly selection, no need to do anything. It is shipped automatically and the Club charges your account. If you don't want the monthly selection, you merely let the Club know on the handy form always provided. If you prefer this plan, please check the appropriate box in coupon and mail today.

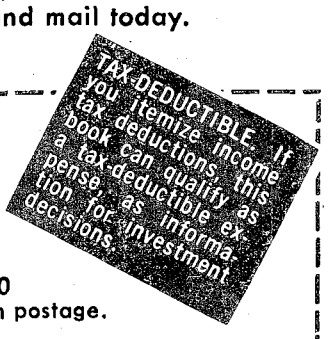
"It is certain that the reform [increase in gold price] will have to be carried out. The only question is to know whether it will be done before or after the general crisis."
— William F. Rickenbacker

William F. Rickenbacker is an independent investment advisor and Wall Street analyst. If you read his first book, *Wooden Nickels* (1966), you know that he flatly predicted that silver prices would skyrocket. If you followed his advice, Rickenbacker has put you in a brand new tax bracket — and you will need no urging to read his new analysis of the gold crisis.

To your bookseller or

ARLINGTON HOUSE
81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801




TAX-DEDUCTIBLE. If you itemize income tax deductions, this book can qualify as a tax-deductible expense, as information for investment decisions.

Gentlemen: Please send, postpaid, DEATH OF THE DOLLAR by William F. Rickenbacker. My payment of $4.95 is enclosed. (I will allow about 2 weeks for delivery.) If not pleased, I may return book within 30 days for full refund plus extra cash to cover my return postage.

Name_____

Address_____

City/Zone_____ State_____

☐ **Send "DEATH OF THE DOLLAR" FREE and enroll me in the Conservative Book Club. I agree to buy 3 Club Selections in the next 15 months at 20% to 75% discounts plus shipping.**

☐ **Rush Shipment by First Class Mail.**

Check here and enclose **$2** *extra if you prefer to have book shipped same day order is received, by first class mail.* HE-257

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED